FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATES SPEAK AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

GDR Envoy's Remarks

LD082204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1952 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Stockholm, 8 Oct (ADN) -- On Monday the leader of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Dr Guenter Buehring spoke in favor of a parallel discussion with equal rights of political, international law, and military measures to the plenum of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security. This is a prerequisite for businesslike work at the conference and is in accordance with the mandate agreed upon by all participants in the conference.

The organic coupling of wide-ranging steps in international law with measures of military-technological nature is the key to success, the GDR representative stressed. For this reason the conference should concentrate on the conclusion of a treaty on the renunciation of force, combined with confidence-building measures in the military sphere. He described the formation of nuclear-free zones or corridors in various parts of Europe, the freeing of Europe from chemical weapons, and the freezing or the reduction of armaments budgets as substantive political proposals.

Romanian Delegate's Address

AU061455 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0922 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Stockholm AGERPRES 6/10/1984 -- Taking the floor on Friday at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which keeps examining the concrete proposals of measures advanced by states, including Romania, the Romanian chief delegate cautioned about the fact that in the author states' opinion the purpose of the proposals was the achievement of measures to lessen the risk of military confrontation, to strengthen mutual confidence and security, to help the subsequent negotiation of accords on reducing weapons in Europe. The fact that these proposals reflect, beside common or close elements, also differences of approach and substance -- some of them considerable -- must not be a reason for delay, but for immediate beginning of negotiations, the only way to reduce the divergencies and to reach substantive accords.

The Romanian representative urged the other delegations to collaborate for getting concrete results, since it was only in that way that the conference could contribute to the resumption of the policy of detente, cooperation and disarmament in Europe. Wishing to constructively participate in the in-depth examination of the proposals presented to the conference, in the promotion of a working atmosphere and positive dialogue, the Romanian chief delegate enlarged upon some of the measures envisioned by Romania, stressing the outstanding importance of the drafting, endorsement and implementation of such measures for maintaining and consolidating peace and security in the world.

EDITORIAL ON SFRY'S ANTI-ALBANIAN POLICY

AU131355 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 13 Oct 84

["The Anti-Albanian Policy of the Yugoslav Leaders -- An Abortive Policy -- Editorial of ZERI I POLULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 13 (ATA) -- Under the above title the ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an editorial which says:

A frenzied anti-Albanian campaign is being waged at present in the Yugoslav press and all the Yugoslav propaganda. Different books are following one another where their chauvinistic and anti-communist authors are vying with one another who will spread the greatest slanders and who will denigrate more unscrupulously Socialist Albania. There is not even a day that the Yugoslav newspapers, reviews, radios and TV centers do not carry an anti-Albanian writing of their own or a borrowed one.

-- Belgrade has become the center of anti-Albanian misinformation, the source where the slanders and concoctions against Albania are dished out --

Likewise, there is no rally and political meeting where top and low representatives do not attack Albania for this or that matter. Belgrade has become the center of anti-Albanian misinformation, the source where the slanders and concoctions against Albania are dished out. Concerning every action of Albania in the field of international relations, the Belgrade [as received] will find a chance to make its special, distorted and ill-disposed interpretation.

The anti-Albanian propaganda released by Titoite Yugoslavia is not something new. It has not stopped since Socialist Albania has been created. But it is intensified more and has assumed a savage and vulgar content at present as a result of the failure of the anti-Albanian policy in general and of the failure of their chauvinistic course in Kosovo in particular.

The intensification of anti-Albanian propaganda is also linked with the grave situation of economic, national, ideological and other crises Yugoslavia is experiencing at present. Through this, the Belgrade leaders want to divert the attention of the public opinion at home and abroad from the grave Yugoslav difficulties and problems and direct it somewhere abroad.

-- The Yugoslav leaders want to isolate Kosovo from the cultural contacts with Albania, to detach the Kosovars from the historical sources of their culture, to extinguish the national character of the culture of the Albanian population in Kosovo --

In the anti-Albanian attacks is also included the exploitation of the non striking of the agreement on the program of cultural exchanges between Albania and Yugoslavia for which Belgrade itself is responsible. Now it tries to attack Albania and to present as uaually, its principled policy in a distorted way.

It clearly comes out from this campaign the aim of the Yugoslavs to use the talks not to reach an agreement, but for propaganda aims. But facts remain facts and no propaganda can ignore them.

For a long time and today too, the Yugoslav leaders claim that Albania wants to have exclusive cultural exchanges only with Kosovo. This is not true. They in Belgrade have the Albanian draft of the agreement and they may publish it. But the Albanian draft will reveal that our country is for intensive cultural exchanges among the academic institutions of Albania and federated republics and the autonomous regions of the SFR of Yugoslavia with no exception. The Yugoslavs extensively apply the practice of the ties between the institutions of the republics and regions with the institutions of foreign countries. To this testify the agreements reached between Yugoslavia and the other countries. Everyone may confirm this fact because they are made known in the public.

But why don't the Yugoslav leaders want to apply such a practice with Albania? The answer is simple. Their aim is to isolate Kosovo from the cultural contacts with Albania, to detach the Kosovars from the historical sources of their culture, to extinguish the national character of the culture of the Albanian population in Kosovo.

We do not believe that the Yugoslav leadership is worried of the dispatch of an Albanian folkloric ensemble in Slovenia or Vojvodina or the dispatch of a Croatian or Bosnian folk group to Albania. But following a policy of cultural genocide in Kosovo and other regions inhabited by the Albanians, the Yugoslav leaders are upset even by a song of the Albanian folklore.

The insistence of the Yugoslav side that the term "the autonomous socialist region of Kosovo" be not mentioned in any form and context in the program of cultural exchanges may seem absurd. But this stand is neither fortuitous nor absurd. At present procedures have begun to be conducted in Yugoslavia, in the federal assemblies and the republics of Serbia to narrow the autonomy in Kosovo and the Great Serbs are presenting demands in the press and public meetings to eliminate the autonomy of Kosovo and to deprive the Kosovars of all the rights they enjoyed before, such as for instance, the use of the Albanian language in the political and public communications, the bearing of the Albanian national flag, the employment on the basis of national structure of the population of Kosovo, the delivery of lessons in the Albanian language in the university of Kosovo and many others.

-- It is for more than three years that the chauvinistic trials play havoc in Kosovo --

It is for more than three years that the chauvinistic trials play havoc in Kosovo. Thousands upon thousands of Albanians are being put to jails. The accusations are different, but they are sentenced for the same fault, merely because they are Albanians. The Great Serbs in Kosovo need the terrorization of the Albanian population, national oppression and colonial plunder. Therefore they will find causes and accusations to sentence the people, just as the oppressors and rulers have found at anytime and in every country.

The Albanian side went to the Belgrade talks with the sincere desire of reaching an agreement that would serve the acquaintance of the spiritual values and cultural treasure of the peoples of the two countries, the improvement of relations between Albania and Yugoslavia, the strengthening of the spirit of good neighborliness in the Balkan zone. While the Yugoslav side went there to find new pretexts to attack and denigrate Albania.

-- The problems of national minorities in Albania have been solved by Constitution and other fundamental laws and they enjoy all the rights like all Albanian nationals --

Its stand was not only obstructive, but provocative as well. The Yugoslavs invented a nonexistent Macedonian problem in Albania and sought to impose it on Albania through a simple program of cultural exchanges. The problems of national minorities in Albania have been solved by constitution and other fundamental laws and they enjoy all the rights like all Albanian nationals. They in Belgrade know it too. But they want to say that allegedly there is an analogous problem with the Slav population in Albania like that with the Albanian population in Kosovo and in other territories inhabited by Albanians in Yugoslavia. But there is no analogy, either in content or in form. Suffice to mention the fact that while over 2 million Albanians live in Yugoslavia, in Albania, on the basis of the general census of January 7, 1979, there were 4163 people of Slav nationality.

These are the facts. Regarding the preservation of the language and other rights for the Slav minority, we are bringing here the evaluations of a witness of a high ranking official position, such as Blagoje Popov, former chairman of the Executive Council of the Republic of Macedonia. In October 1980, during a visit to Albania, he went in Prespa of Korce District, where there are villages with Slav population and talked with cadres and cooperativists, with teachers and pupils, attended the performance of the folk group of the united cooperative and paid visits to the houses of some villagers. During that visit, Popov expressed several times the pleasure on what he saw and heard there. He said that "the rights of this minority are sanctioned not only by constitution, but they are realised in practice... I had heard of the development and progress of Albania, of the rights that the Macedonians enjoy in Albania, but through my visit here, I had the chance to prove what I had heard of. As far as I observed, these villages are inhabited by Macedonians alone and no other inhabitants have been sent there. The inhabitants of the zone of Prespa speak well the Macedonian language. Hence, no effort has been made to forget the Macedonian language or to ignore it".

POLITIKA of Belgrade, dated November 6, 1980 wrote, he informed the assembly of Macedonia too about his visit and impressions.

As a conclusion, we may say that the Yugoslav leaders and their policy aim neither at developing normal relations of mutual benefit with Albanian nor at solving the problem of Kosovo on the basis of recognising the democratic and national rights that belong to the Albanian population, according to the constitution and other laws of the SFRY. The Yugoslav policy instigates hostility with Albania, it aims to ruin the socialist system in Albania, just like in Kosovo where it is not for abolishment of enmities and establishment of calmness, but for subjugation and unlimited domination.

The other peoples of the Yugoslav federation should think about and draw the respective conclusions from the stand that the Great Serbs adopt towards Socialist Albania and the stand that they adopt towards the Albanian population in Yugoslavia. We have underlined other times too that the tense situation in Kosovo is an expression of the general situation in the federation and that conflicts exist not only amongst the Great Serbs and the Albanians of Kosovo, but also among the other peoples of Yugoslavia on the one hand and the Great Serbs on the other. Kosovo shows what will the peoples of Yugoslavia suffer from the Great Serb chauvinism. Naturally, in Kosovo, the conflict is more violent, because the pressure and interferences of the Great Serbs there are more brutal than elsewhere. But Kosovo is also a warning for others too.

-- Socialist Albania has not been submitted to [as received] and will never submit to the Yugoslav pressures --

Albania maintains cultural relations with a large number of countries, both with neighbor countries and other countries far from it. Therefore, there is no reason not to have such relations with Yugoslavia too. But it will never allow Yugoslavia, that, through cultural or any kinds of relations, to interfere in its internal affairs or to create nonexistent problems.

When those in Belgrade will give up their obstructive stand and their absurd claims, we will be ready to talk and come to terms for an equal and sincere cultural cooperation in all the fields of mutual interest.

Socialist Albania has not been submitted to [as received] and will never submit to the Yugoslav pressures. Our relations with Yugoslavia have depended and will always depend on the stand it will take towards Albania. And, they may be improved and developed if the Belgrade leadership will renounce the short-sighted anti-Albanian policy and will try to establish relations on the basis of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs, of mutual respect and in the spirit of good neighbourliness.

USSR CRUISE DEPLOYMENT DECISION REPORTED

AU151532 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0700 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Defense has let it be known that the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union have started placing long-range cruise missiles on their strategic bombers and submarines. The news item said that the Soviet Union is conducting successful tests on land-based long-range missiles. As usual, these military activities are characterized in the official statement as countermeasures to the development of nuclear arms by the United States: We will never upset the equilibrium [word indistinct] and will take appropriate countermeasures. News agencies point out that Moscow is taking one more step forward in realizing planned programs which were declared at the end of last year to increase its nuclear arsenal and to deploy new missiles in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Navy.

Recently it has become known that the Soviet Union is deploying SS-20 and SS-22 missiles in Eastern Europe. The nuclear arms race continues to escalate based on the rivalry of the two superpowers for world hegemony and their thirst for war. It is also known that the United States have speeded up the deployment of nuclear cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe.

ALIA GREETS PDRY PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU141601 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 14 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the chairman of the presidential council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad:

"The National Day of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen provides me the opportunity on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to extend to you the sincere greetings and to the friendly people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen the best wishes for happiness and prosperity".

GREEK JOURNALIST IMPLICATES CIA IN AGCA CASE

AU151459 Sofia BTA in English 1339 GMT 15 Oct 84

["M. Haris: Agca Is a CIA Terrorist" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 15 (BTA) -- "As engineered by the U.S. secret services whose influence considerably grew in Carter's time to reach its zenith under the present administration, the main purpose of the assasination attempt on Pope John Paul II was 'to produce evidence' for the chiefs of international terrorism from 'Moscow's hand' and ensure favourable grounds for America's superarmament." This is maintained by the Greek journalist Manos Haris /Manolis Irakli, Haritakis/ [name as received], editor-in-chief of Athen's AVRIANI newspaper, in his book "Terrorism -- A Friend of the CIA" recently published in Athens.

Today the BTA Athens correspondent Mr Bokyo Borisov introduces the book and its author to the readers of the POGLED weekly.

Replying to the question of who is interested in the papal attempt, the Greek journalist analyzes the reaction to the choice of Pope John Paul II in the Vatican, in the Christian Democratic Party in Italy and particularly among the ruling circles in Washington. Recollecting that Pope John Paul II did not justify the "hopes" of the United States to help the destabilization of the situation in Poland, the author concludes: "He who doubts that the pope's numerous statements in favour of peace and detente could stir the U.S. ruling circles' hatred for the head of the Roman Catholic Church, let him study more carefully the massive pressure exerted by the White House to prevent the adopting of the 1982 'Peace Appeal' of the U.S. Catholic Bishops. It is also true that the threat for the life of the pope was becoming greater the more he committed himself more closely to some problems annoying certain U.S. services and the CIA in the first place."

Special prominence is given in Haris' book to the personality of the assailant Agca and the forces standing behind him. The Greek journalist draws the following conclusion: Agca's entire life proves that it is about a confirmed fascists, a "Grey Wolf" fanatically devoted to the "ideals" of Turkey's Nationalistic Party. Under the CIA instruction given by the Italian secret services, Agca implicates Bulgaria and the USSR in the papal attempt.

It is also emphasized in the book that in order to fan up the slander campaign against Bulgaria, the USSR and the whole socialist community, the CIA is making good use of the services of its agents Claire Sterling, Robert Moss, Michael Ledeen and many others.

"I am not thinking of an eventual danger. I am simply fulfilling my duty -- to tell the truth. If I had discovered, for example, that the KGB was really involved in the assault, I would write it right away. But when I see the dirty play going on, how slanders are employed to inflict a blow on the opponent, I cannot keep silent" emphasized Manos Haris to the Bulgarian correspondent.

He explains how he conducted the study. In Italy he met with representatives of the judiciary including the assistant of the investigating magistrate Martella, with specialists of the Italian and U.S. secret services, with chiefs and ordinary members of extremist organisations. Of special importance for the Greek journalist has been the assistance rendered by Don Rafaels Cutolo, [spelling as received] a responsible factor in the Naples "Camorra" Mafia who, according to Haris, has been for many years managing undisturbed his empire from the "strict isolation" of the Italian prisons.

Haris points out: "He explained to me, for example, the way in which the contacts between the Italian secret services and Mehmet Ali Agca were maintained in the 'strict isolation' of the prison through the mediation of the Mafia."

The BTA correspondent notes that because of the disclosures he made regarding the objective role of the U.S. bases and the subversive activities of the U.S. secret services on Crete and all over Greece for the last nine years Manos Haris has been an object of 130 lawsuits and listed as number one of the persecuted journalists all over the world, the list being issued by the International Press Institute.

The Greek journalist states to the Bulgarian correspondent that in the case of the anti-Bulgarian provocation he is also affected personally -- as a Greek, Manos Haris emphasizes in POGLED: "The 'Iron Curtain' being just pulled down, and we here, in the Balkans, just getting to know each other better, learning how to live as friends, and suddenly someone comes up to spoil this, who are you, mister, to tell me that my neighbour is a terrorist and make me look askance at him? To kill the humaneness between Bulgarians and Greeks. This I will not allow!"

FILIPOV, OTHERS ATTEND PETKO RUSEV FUNERAL

AU152153 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The funeral of Petko Rusev [BCP Central Committee member and editor in chief of PARTIEN ZHIVOT] took place today. Combat friends of the deceased, members of the BCP Central Committee, leaders of the mass media, journalists, and representatives of public and mass-political organizations came to Sofia's Central Cemetery to pay their last respects. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, and Stoyan Karadzhov; Peko Takov and Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairmen of the State Council; secretaries and members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board; deputy heads of BCP Central Committee departments; and leaders of mass organizations formed the honor guard.

TODOROV AWARDS MEDALS TO SOVIET PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU131037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, has received the delegation of the legislative commissions at the Council of the Union and the Council of the Nationalities at the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Ivan (Gladkiy), deputy chairman of the Council of Nationalities [name and title as heard], which is visiting Bulgaria. Stanko Todorov expressed pleasure at the visit of the Soviet parliamentarians, which offers an opportunity to exchange valuable experiences. The Soviet guests were acquainted with the work of the special commissions of the National Assembly and of the National Assembly deputies as well as with the control activity of the supreme power of the state and with its active international activity.

Ivan (Gladkiy) expressed himself in favor of expanding ties among the legislative commissions of the parliaments of the two countries.

Stanko Todorov presented to the members of the Soviet delegation the 40 years of socialist Bulgaria jubilee medal with which they were bestowed by the State Council.

Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the ceremony.

WFTU GENERAL COUNCIL SESSION SET TO OPEN IN SOFIA

AU151743 Sofia BTA in English 1713 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 15 (BTA) -- The 32nd session of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions was held here today. It discussed some technical aspects of the organization of the 36th session of the WFTU General Council which is to open tomorrow.

At a press conference it was stated that in the course of three days, representatives of 82 countries will discuss some issues of the situation in the developing countries related to the tasks of the trade unions. It was pointed out that the constant deterioration of the socio-economic situation in a number of countries of the so-called Third World makes it imperative for the WFTU to analyse the united trade union activities at the present stage.

The programme of the session includes a special sitting on the issues of peace and disarmament and on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the foundation of the organised trade union movement in Bulgaria.

The WFTU resolutely supports the strike of the British miners, Mr. Ibrahim Zakaria, secretary general of the organisation said. He pointed out that this strike has acquired an international significance and reveals the growing activity of the working people in defence of their basic right -- the right to work. Mr. Ibrahim Zakaria stressed that the WFTU will continue to render all-round support to the British miners. In this connection he gave a high evaluation to the support of the Bulgarian workers for the strikers.

NEW DELHI COOPERATION SESSION YIELDS PROTOCOL

AU151924 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] New Delhi, October 15 (BTA corr) — The seventh session of the Bulgaro-Indian Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee was closed in New Delhi today with the signing of a protcol by the committee's co-chairmen Mr. Ognyan Doynov, a Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, minister of mechanical engineering, and Mr. Rao Birendra Singh, minister of agriculture.

The two parties expressed their satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations and outlined measures for their extending in agriculture, the industry, scientific research and other spheres. Special importance was attached to the setting up of joint enterprises as well as joint projects, work and cooperation in third markets. An agreement was reached to step up bilateral trade.

DZHUROV ATTENDS AIR FORCE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU152137 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] On 15 October, Bulgaria's Air Force Day was marked at Sofia's Central Army Club. The festive meeting was attended by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov; Colonel General Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department head; deputy ministers of national defense; generals and officers; veteran pilots; and Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in Bulgaria.

Lieutenant General Zhelyazko Zhelyazkov read a speech entitled "40 Years of the Socialist Air Force." A decree on awarding generals and officers with the title Merited Pilot of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was read.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES FROM 7 TO 14 OCT NOTED

AU132105 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 7 to 13 October, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a celebration devoted to the days of Prague in Sofia (1830 GMT 9 October). Aleksandrov is also reported to have visited Blagoevgrad Okrug (1000 GMT 1 2 October).

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the opening of a Soviet exhibition in Sofia (1830 GMT 10 October).

Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of energy and raw material resources, attended the Burgas Okrug Party Committee Conference in Burgas (1830 GMT 10 October). Bozhinov is also reported to have commissioned an electric power substation in Sliven (1830 GMT 11 October)

Petur Mladneov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, together with Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a Soviet ballet performance in Sofia (2000 GMT 10 October).

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and National Assembly chairman, attended in Pernik a public meeting marking the holiday of the city, and opened an exhibition of consumer goods produced in the city (1830 GMT 13 October).

BRIEFS

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES POLISH EDITOR -- Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received Jerzy Kamieniecki, editor in chief of IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS magazine, published by the PZPR Central Committee, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of POLITICHESKA PROSVETA magazine. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov briefed the guest on problems and approaches in constructing developed socialism in Bulgaria and on the role and tasks of the party's ideological work. The meeting was attended by Stefan Angelov, POLITICHESKA PROSVETA editor in chief. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Oct 84 p 3 AU]

FISHING EXPEDITION WITH USSR -- The first Bulgaro-Soviet expedition determining the hydroacoustic methods of industrial fish deposits in the aquatorria [last word as received] off the Bulgarian Black Sea coast, ended successfully. The research ship Prof Aleksandur Vulkanov and the Soviet vessel of Poiskov took part in the expedition. The results of the research work, which is to continue in the future, will make the fishermen's efforts more effective, especially in catching migrating scad shoals in high seas. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1715 GMT 6 Oct 84 AU]

SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT 'ONLY POSSIBLE RESPONSE'

LD152008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] "The Only Possible Response" is the title of a commentary on the Soviet Union's retaliatory measures against the continuing U.S. arms buildup by Frantisek Vonderka:

It is said the NATO chiefs in Brussels are full of indignation. The Pentagon's military experts are calling it a further threat to U.S. territory. The NATO warmongers' propaganda machine is trying to spread another pack of lies about the Soviet lack of will to achieve disarmament. This is how we can briefly summarize the reaction of Western militaristic circles to Saturday's announcement by the Soviet Ministry of Defense that the Soviet Union is successfully carrying out tests of ground-launched cruise missiles, and that the Soviet Armed Forces have begun the deployment of similar long-range missiles on strategic bombers and submarines.

In this connection the word is going around the White House that the Soviet Defense Ministry's announcement was timed primarily to influence the American public and thus to deal a blow to Ronald Reagan at the high point of his November election campaign. No matter how ridiculous and senseless this figment of their imagination may be, it does contain a certain degree of inherent logic, even if its inventors fail to appreciate it. The Soviet Union's retaliatory measures are the response forced upon them by the warmongering policy of the White House under Ronald Reagan's leadership. It is typical that in their bid to extract some dubious propaganda mileage out of the issue, the ones pretending to be indignant are those same government circles in America that in recent years have been doing everything to sabotage disarmament negotiations in order to push through their own arms programs. Now these hypocrites are gawping at the repercussions of their own policies.

The fact is that it is precisely under Ronald Reagan's government that the green light was given in the United States for the massive arms programs of deploying new nuclear weapons. Long-range cruise missiles, of course, have been and continue to be highly important in this respect. It was Washington that wanted these weapons to be deployed quickly in selected Western NATO states. It was also the United States that started equipping their strategic Air Force and — since the middle of this year -- also their ocean-going warships and submarines with long-range cruise missiles. Washington set about deploying these first-strike weapons oblivious of the Soviet Union's appeals to stop developing and deploying such weapons because it could only lead to a new spiral of the arms race with all its attendant negative repercussions. The White House, though, refused to listen to these warnings. By implementing their arms programs, they expected to be able to upset the existing balance in the strategic sphere and to achieve superiority, and thereby to be able to blackmail the Soviet Union. Many of those who are now pretending to be indignant, by the way, were earlier publicly stating that cruise missiles were some kind of fantastic modern super-weapon which the Soviet Union, owing to its so-called technological backwardness, would not be able to develop. Saturday's announcement by the Soviet Ministry of Defense has shown that wishful thinking of this kind, just as in the past, was groundless.

The Soviet Union has the capabilities to reply to all challenges by aggressive forces. It has the means of combating attempts to disrupt the parity in the military sphere. And it is only to preserve military balance, which in today's world is one of the basic conditions for the preservation of peace throughout the world, that the Soviet Union has taken retaliatory measures against the American arms buildup. The scope of these measures corresponds to the growing threat to the security of the Soviet Union and its allies from the U.S. side.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, this is an unwished-for response, but, from the point of view of maintaining peace in the world, the only possible response to the forces of aggression.

STROUGAL TOASTS VISITING PRK PREMIER CHAN SI

AU151440 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Oct 84 p 7

["From the Speech by Comrade Lubomir Strougal," CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier, at dinner given on 11 October in Prague by the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government for the PRK party-government delegation]

[Text] Permit me to express my gratification at being accorded the honor of welcoming the KPR party-government delegation in the capital of Socialist Czechoslovakia on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government, L. Strougal stated. On this occasion please accept the wish of Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, that you make yourselves at home in our country. Our people harbor great admiration for your beautiful country, renowned for its glorious history; and for your courageous people, who successfully defended themselves against the forces of imperialism and reaction and who for the last 5 years have been renewing their state, national economy, and society on the basis of the principles that are so dear to us all -- the principles of socialism.

We recall the visit made by the Czechoslovak party-state delegation to your fatherland more than 4 years ago, when our eyes filled with horror at the deep traces of the rule of terror carried out by Pol Pot and his comrades, traces which the new Kampuchea, the truly popular Kampuchea, is so patiently but quickly eliminating side by side with the revolutionary forces of Vietnam. Among the unforgettable experiences in the country that gave the world Angkor, that jewel of architecture, were our meetings with your diligent people, who had firmly taken the cause of happy Kampuchea into their own hands.

It was then, when we grasped hands across the two continents, that Comrade Gustav Husak promised on behalf of us all that our Communist Party, government, and all our people would prove through deeds of internationalism and solidarity just how near and dear the PRK is to us. The following fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [KPRP] between our governments, as well as a number of high-level negotiations, one of them as conducted in Prague by Comrade Heng Samrin, KPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, laid the foundations for our mutuality for decades to come.

We actually started from scratch, but even now we can state that the mutual goods exchange is growing, and a number of commodities are benefiting our own economy. We have put our shoulder to the wheel for renewing your economy. Czechoslovak doctors and technicians are working in Kampuchea on a long-term basis, while dozens of your students have arrived in our country to further their education. At the same time, I justly believe that we are a long way from having exhausted our opportunities for economic cooperation and that it will quite definitely continue to expand.

The negotiations we are conducting now have a twofold significance. First, we are getting to know each other better and are becoming closer say, for as you also say, it is better to talk once than to write a hundred times.

However, at the same time we are clarifying how we can benefit one another and where we should direct our future cooperation. I wish to stress here again that we want closer cooperation in every sphere, for we intend to be present when Kampuchea grows and becomes even more beautiful in the future.

We have met in a difficult international situation, at a time when the whole world feels that peace is truly in danger. We, too, are greatly affected by the efforts of the imperialist countries, and the United States in particular, to change the course of history, to reverse the military equilibrium, and to dictate their own will and ideas on world affairs from a position of strength.

Feverish armament on land, sea, in the air, as well as in space; the deployment of new weapons of mass destruction; acts of aggression against progressive states; and the policy of state terrorism -- all this is typical of the present Washington government. At the same time, we realize that it is not only Europe that is in danger, but all the countries whose people have raised the banner of progress, are striving to achieve social transformations, and refuse to have a foreign will foisted upon them. that is why Czechoslovakia is in danger at the Western outpost of the socialist community of the Old Continent, as is Kampuchea on the Indochina peninsula, far away in eastern Asia.

At such a difficult time what you recently said, Esteemed Comrade Prime Minister, is literally true: "People of good will everywhere in the world will understandably not permit our enemies to act against us without restraint." Let nobody count on our passively observing acts of hostility, threats, or arbitrariness. That is why complexes of tactical enhanced-range missiles are deployed in Czechoslovakia in response to the installation of new American first-strike weapons on the territories of several West European states. That is why we are training our Army in fraternal unity with the Warsaw Pact countries so that it meets the demands of the times. Not a single moment should anyone succumb to the illusion that we can be taken unawares, that we will tolerate the adversary's military supremacy. It is for these very reasons that we fully understand and support, all the steps for consolidating your own country's security, for defending its borders and state sovereignty.

However, in spite of what I have just said, our faith lies not in war, but in peace. We are not striving for confrontation, but for coexistence and detente. We reject feverish armament and propose the complete opposite: disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. The dozens of draft agreements and treaties submitted by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and by the top representatives of the fraternal countries are the expression of the good will of our community. They also include the latest proposals of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the proposal of the Soviet Government to the current 39th UN General Assembly session. The way out of the blind alley is obvious. It is sufficient for the other side to reply to the peace appeal with deeds, for we have long known that words have no meaning when it comes to such serious, almost fateful issues.

In this context, it is worth noting that we are very pleased with the support we are giving to the efforts of the states of the socialist community. At the same time, we desire peace, stability, and good neighborly relations to prevail in Southeast Asia as well. We support the proposals of the Vientiane conference of top leading representatives of the Indochina states and the conclusions adopted by the 9th conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the PRK, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, and the SRV. All aggressors and inciters of unrest should bear in mind that the socialist states of Indochina will decide their own affairs themselves for all time in spite of foreign interference and pressure.

It remains to be said that our talks have not only affirmed the complete identity of opinions, but have also emphasized the future cooperation of our parties and states for the friendship of our peoples and for the success of our common goals in building the socialist society, Comrade L. Strougal stated in conclusion.

Chan Si's Reply

LD121326 Prague CTK in English 1038 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Prague Oct 12 (CTK) -- "The identity of views which was evident during our talks and the appreciation of our policy prove that the firm relations which exist between our countries augur well for the future", Chan Si, member of the POLITBURO of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and premier, said here last night.

Speaking at a dinner given in his honour by Premier Lubomir Strougal, he expressed his conviction that the revolutionary movement in several developing countries, notably in Indochina, which enjoys full support of the socialist countries will ultimately prevail. Their cooperation with the Soviet Union Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries is the guarantee of success of these peoples' struggle for peace and progress, and for their just cause, Chan Si said.

He stressed his country's efforts to secure its representation in the United Nations, and underlined that the People's Republic of Kampuchea will struggle resolutely against imperialism and war.

"We support fully all peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, aimed at lessening international tension, and at achieving disarmament and establishment of peaceful cooperation between the nations of the world", Chan Si said.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Holds Talk With Chnoupek

LD151438 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Talks opened in Prague's Cernin Palace today between Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs Leo Tindemans. The ministers appreciated the importance of political dialogue between representatives of the two countries and noted with satisfaction that both sides are interested in continuing and developing it further. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Leo Tindemans devoted their attention to prospects for economic cooperation and pointed to existing untapped possibilities for intensifying it to the mutual benefit of both sides. They also discussed specific proposals for enriching mutual cultural exchanges. The ministers agreed that the most important task in the present international situationis to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe and to preserve world peace. They noted that despite differing stands on some key issues of international life and ways of improving it, there are possibilities for jointly seeking ways to strengthen peace, international security, and international cooperation based on equality.

Bohuslav Chnoupek briefed the Belgian minister on the stand of the Warsaw Pact member-states on the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe and recalled the important peace initiatives of the socialist countries.

Leo Tindemans also spoke in favor of curbing and halting the feverish arms buildup especially of nuclear arms. In seeking ways out of the current tense situation, he proceeded from the well-known stand of the NATO member-states and defended its policy.

After the talks, the two ministers signed agreements between Czechoslovakia and the Kingdom of Belgium on legal assistance in civil, family, and commerical matters.

Received by Husak

LD152227 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, today received Leo Tindemans, minister of external affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium, in Prague Castle. He is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit. They positively assessed the development of Czechoslovak-Belgian relations and concurred in noting that good conditions exist for further deepening and broadening relations in all spheres of common interest.

Analyzing the current complicated international situation, they stressed the need to seek ways to relax international tension, halt the arms race, and preserve peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Meets With Strougal

LD160651 Prague CTK in English 1828 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Prague Oct 15 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans stressed here today that despite different views on the causes of the deterioration of the international situation it is necessary to make every effort to reduce the danger of war, renew confidence and seek disarmament. Discussing bilateral relations the two representatives emphasized the necessity to exert greater activity mainly in the economic sphere. In this connection, they condemned discrimination and sanctions in international trade, and called for broader exchange of goods and development of cooperation on third markets.

Attends Reception With Chnoupek

LD160503 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Luc Leermakers, ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium, gave a reception this evening in Prague in honor of Leo Tindemans, the Belgian minister of foreign relations. It was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and other officials.

JAKES LEAVES ON WORKING VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

LD151404 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left today for the Soviet Union on a working visit. At Ruzyne Airport he was seen off by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

KEMPNY, DELEGATION DEPART ON FRG VISIT

LD151408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] A delegation of the Czech National Council led by its chairman, Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, left for Duesseldorf today at the invitation of the North Rhine-Westphalian Land government. The delegation will have talks with representatives of this West German federal land, with commercial and industrial personalities, will visit localities where brown coal is mined, prepared, and utilized, will have discussions about tackling ecological problems, scientific and technological cooperation, the reconstruction of historical sections of certain towns, and other questions. The delegation will also visit another Federal Land -- Bremen.

VISIT, ACTIVITIES OF ROMANIA'S VERDET SUMMARIZED

AU151320 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 11 Oct (CTK) -- Ilie Verdet, member of the Permanent Bureau of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, concluded his working visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee on Thursday [11 October].

During his visit the guest was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president; he conducted talks with Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary; and he was received during his visit to Bratislava by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSL, and by Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and CPSL Central Committee secretary. The guest inspected the Tesla and Slovnaft Bratislava Enterprises, the CKD Semiconductors Plant in Prague, and the Sonp Enterprise in Kladno.

The talks, which were held in a comradely atmosphere, assessed in particular the issues of expanding economic cooperation and cooperation in research and development; and stressed the bilateral interest in further consolidating Czechoslovak-Romanian friendship and in deepening mutual relations between the two fraternal parties and countries.

In the morning the Romanian guest departed for home by air. At Ruzyne Airport he was seen off by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary; and by Zbynek Sojak, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. Cornel Panzaru, ambassador of the SR of Romania to the CSSR, was also present.

TRAVELERS TO SFRY LEAVE 'GREEN PASSPORTS'

AU101258 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 9 Oct 84 p 7

[Interview with Colonel Dr Alexander Balaz, chief of the Passport and Visa Section of the National Security Corps Administration for Bratislava and West Slovakia, by unidentified Bratislava SMENA correspondent: "The Summer Is Over"; date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] (SMENA) The summer and the vacations abroad connected with it are a thing of the past. Citizens traveling to the SFRY were leaving their green passports [required for travel to nonsocialist countries; travelers to Yugoslavia used special "grey" passports] in a depository. When can they pick them up?

[Balaz] They should have done so long ago. We notified everyone to pick up his passport after his return from vacation. However, most people have forgotten about this duty and these passports are thus piling up in our passport and visa sections. Those who still have their green passport in the depository should pick it up as soon as possible.

CPCZ CC GREETS SWISS LABOR PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU151816 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 12 Oct (Z) -- The CPCZ Central Committee sent the Central Committee of the Swiss Labor Party a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the party's establishment. In the telegram the Central Committee appraised the many years of this party's devoted activity in defending the rights of the Swiss working people, and its current efforts for consolidating peace that is threatened by the most reactionary forces of world imperialism.

The congratulations also stress that the CPCZ is prepared to further develop cooperation with the Swiss Labor Party in the interests of the common fight for peace, social progress, and socialism.

FIRST ZIMBABWEAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU151321 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] CSSR President Gustav Husak received on 11 October the credentials of the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the CSSR, Moses Jackson Mvenge.

In a friendly talk they affirmed bilateral interest in a broad development of mutual contacts and all-round cooperation in all spheres, as correspondents to the interests of the people of both countries and to the consolidation of social progress. The reception was attended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; and by Frantisek Salda, head of the CSSR President's Office.

KAPEK ON FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA

AU101508 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Oct 84 p 1, 7

[Article by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee: "Useful Cooperation"]

[Text] In 1984 and 1985 both the Czechoslovak and the Bulgarian peoples are celebrating the anniversaries of historical events, which decisively influenced the two countries' further development and created prerequisites for establishment of a just society, assertion of a true democracy, and foundation of a people's government, as well as for socialism.

On 9 September 1944 the Bulgarian people, with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army, defeated domestic and foreign reaction and proceeded along the path of socialist development. The country has been successfully marching along this path for as long as 40 years.

The national liberation struggle of the peoples of Czechoslovakia reached its climax in 1944, when the Slovak people rose against the hated occupiers and the fascist regime.

Our liberation struggle ended with the May uprising of the Czech people who celebrated their victory on 9 May 1945. Prague opened its arms to the glorious Soviet Army, which brought freedom and peace. The class struggles waged by the Czechoslovak people ended in February 1948 with the defeat of reaction, when the working people proceeded along the path of building socialism.

The 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising and the period of the May celebrations -- as we call them -- are accompanied by a tremendous upsurge in enthusiasm for the working and social activities, which are inspiring our people. Throughout the country and in the capital, of course, these activities are reflected by an intensification of socialist competition, by the individual workers and collectives assuming new pledges in honor of the glorious anniversaries. The working efforts of the free people are celebrating new victories and these successes will be marked, according to an established tradition, with the presentation of high state awards to those who have distinguished themselves in their work.

Our CPCZ city organization is at the head of all labor exploits and sociopolitical events in Prague. This organization devotes great efforts to the further successful implementation of the decisions adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress. It is precisely during the present stage that the CPCZ city committee is assessing the specific results achieved in the period elapsed since the last city conference, held in May 1983, which proved that we have every reason to be justifiably proud of our achievements. A critical analysis of our work, at the same time, revealed the sectors in which results are not yet satisfactory and this makes it necessary for us to adopt measures aimed at correcting the shortcomings and at mapping out new goals.

The question is about a new stage involving systematic and intensive efforts for the consistent implementation of the decisions aimed at the further development of our capital. We can frankly state that our achievements would have been impossible without the support of highly placed CSSR party and state organs. The personal interest and support of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, who is attentively following the construction and all-round development of Prague, is a great help for us. Thanks to this care and to the persevering efforts of the citizens in our capital, Prague has achieved considerable successes in its development.

The main and primary area that has become the subject of attention of the CPCZ city and district organs in Prague, and of basic party organizations are the plants situated in the area of the capital, as well as the construction, transportation, and other enterprises that are playing an important role in the Czechoslovak economy.

We are exchanging experiences during our business meetings with representatives of the Sofia city party organization. We consider the exchange of labor experience between certain plants, enterprises, and organizations in Prague and Sofia as particularly useful. The exchange of information on the activities of the two city party organizations contributes to the intensification of relations between Sofia and Prague working people.

The "Days of Prague in Sofia" will undoubtedly contribute to the expansion of these international relations. I am convinced that they will successfully implement the goal -- to further consolidate cooperation, friendship, and relations between the citizens of both capitals.

Numerous and multifaceted events are forthcoming in this respect: An exhibition will be organized showing the development of the capital, cultural programs, exhibitions of children's drawings devoted to the struggle for peace, and meetings of workers and young people from Prague and Sofia.

The already existing relations are varied. There are many common problems in our two capitals. We have discussed basic questions in exchanging experience between party and administrative organs from Prague and Sofia and we find numerous common features, similar tasks, and analogous solutions. This is why our mutual working relations are so useful. We will further develop them in the future.

The traditions for these contacts stem from the varied history of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples, between the CPCZ and the BCP, as well as between Comrades Gustav Husak and Todor Zhivkov, our parties' first leaders.

The working people in our two socialist countries and our two revolutionary parties are strongly rallied by the principles of proletarian internationalism, by their belonging to the socialist community, and by their sincere and traditional friendship relying on the Soviet Union -- the mainstay of world peace.

The struggle for the preservation of universal peace represents one of the most important factors today linking our joint plans and practical actions. Comrade Gustav Husak recently declared: "The constructive efforts of the socialist countries in settling international problems on the basis of equal and honest negotiations, the efforts for the unity of action of all forces of peace, democracy, progress, and political realism are inspiring us with hope that we will be able to change the dangerous world development and to impose a return to peaceful coexistence." This stand characterizes our views at the present state of international relations and our share in the struggle for the preservation of world peace. We are aware of the fact that you, the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and of its capital are defending the same stands. Therefore, we are convinced that also within the framework of contacts between the two sister cities -- Sofia and Prague -- we will be able to contribute to the consolidation of the unity of peace loving and progressive forces in the struggle to keep mankind safe from a nuclear conflict.

We wish the citizens of beautiful Sofia, the Communists and nonparty people, on the occasion of the "Days of Prague in Sofia" and on the occasion of their historical anniversary year, much health and successes in their personal life and work, as well as a peaceful life.

CHAMBER DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY REPORT

LD091724 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] At its session today, the Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations discussed a report on the fulfillment of construction industry tasks, set in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, involving raising its performance and intensifying the process of capital investment. Dalibor Hanes, chairman of the chamber, welcomed members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Alois Indra, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova; and other representatives; representatives of higher technical educational establishments and research and scientific institutions; holders of the title Hero of Socialist Labor and leading workers employed in the construction industry; and other guests.

Federal Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle stressed in his report delivered at the Chamber of Nations session the importance of the construction sector, which in the current period has a 60 percent share in the expanded reproduction of fixed assets, both in the production and nonproduction sphere. He recalled that in the initial period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan the construction sector failed to come to terms with the new, more demanding conditions of the intensive development of our economy and its performance declined by 6 percent. As a result of measures adopted by all three governments and by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium in the middle of 1983 this unfavorable development was successfully halted. The purposeful development of working initiatives by the working people has made no small contribution to this. Fulfillment of the planned tasks so far shows that attainment of these targets is realistic and creates the prerequisites for fulfilling the principal intentions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Ladislav Gerle then spoke in detail about problems and tasks currently facing the construction sector, for instance the transition of the construction industry from extensive to intensive development, further industrialization of individual branches of construction and industrial production, reduction in the consumption of overall social labor in production establishments and construction sites, change of structure and increasing the adaptability of construction capacities, and saving fuel, energy, and materials in short supply. He also spoke about the need to reduce the number of construction projects in progress, to slow down the reduction of manpower in the sector and the high incidence of job changing.

At the end of his speech Comrade Ladislav Gerle said development of the construction industry in the Eighth 5-Year Plan will proceed from the attained degree of development and the gradual raising of its performance. There will be marked growth in the share of reconstruction and modernization work, and increased concentration of capacities on building the fuel and energy complex and above all nuclear power plants. The share of repairs of fixed building stocks particularly of the housing stock will continue to grow. The set tasks will have to be secured while further reducing the standard consumption of motor and other types of fuel, energy, and metals, and with the already reduced sources of manpower and investment resources.

Gerle on Industry Problems

AU111418 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 10 October on page 2 carries a 2,600-word report on a speech by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, at the 9 October Prague session of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations, devoted to the problems of the building industry.

Gerle first notes that in the first years of the current quinquennium, the construction sector "failed to come to terms with the new, more exacting conditions of the intensive development of our economy." However, as a result of "operative measures" adopted by the Government and the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium in 1982, this "unfavorable development" was halted. Nevertheless, in their assessment of the building industry's performance in 1983, the government and the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium still "criticized persisting shortcomings in the quality and comprehensiveness of construction work, especially in housing construction; shortcomings in organization and work management at construction sites; and untapped resources in the areas of manpower and basic assets".

According to Gerle, this September the governments of the two republics and the Presidium of the Federal Government once again discussed the results of the building industry.

Speaking about these results, he says: "In the first 8 months this year, the volume of construction work carried out by the construction enterprises' own employees increased 2.1 percent compared with the same period last year. This bears out a gradual consolidation of the construction sector and a restoration of its dynamic development. These results entitle us to optimistically regard them as the beginning of the embarked-upon long-term stabilization of the building industry and the further growth of its performance."

Gerle goes on to discuss the organizational structure of the building industry. He says that the "decisive role" is played by building organizations run by the ministries of construction, which account for 66 percent of the industry's building capacity and for 60 percent of its employees. In addition, the ministries of construction also supervise the building materials industry and coordinate local construction and research and development. Organizations engaged chiefly in activities other than construction, such as united cooperative farms, account for more than 20 percent of the total construction volume. According to Gerle, their capacities should be used primarily for repair, maintenance, and small-scale modernization and reconstruction of buildings.

Gerle then turns to the "changes in economic conditions" that were adopted in the building industry in recent years to promote the sector's transition to "intensive development." He refers to the transition to the indicator of "net production," that is, the indicator of adjusted labor-added-value; to "price adjustments" effected in 1982 and 1984 to promote "socially desirable" methods and technology of construction and to mitigate "undesirable differences" in profits; to changes in the method of invoicing in construction work; and to the introduction of binding limits on the consumption of materials, fuels, and power.

The speaker also discusses current changes in the structure of construction capacities. In this connection he says: "In all sectors of the building industry, capacities and professions are being reinforced involved in the finishing work. Yet shortcomings still appear in this sector. They concern the regularity in the use of these capacities, especially in housing construction, the completion of which is accumulated in the last months of the year, which adversely affects the quality of the finishing work. We are gradually also reinforcing capacities for repairs; their share in the structure of construction work is steadily growing and already exceeds 21 percent.

"The structural reconstruction of the building industry permits the export of some specialized construction capacities (those for road construction, for example), which has increased more than fourfold since 1975. However, we will have to link the export of construction work more than heretofore with the export of technological equipment and complete investment units. We have markedly reduced the import of construction work and professions to approximately one-fifth [of its former volume]. But we continue to reckon with imports in extraordinary and justified cases; however, these must be objectively well-founded from the technical and economic viewpoints. The same is true of imports of machinery and technological equipment."

Gerle goes on to discuss technical development in the building industry. He says that a new regulation concerning the use of steel structures helped to reduce their consumption by 40,000 metric tons last year and that a new stress analysis, based on joint research by CEMA countries, helped to save an additional 25,000 metric tons of steel. He also notes that 16 of the formerly 55 binding regulations governing capital investment have been scrapped to simplify the investment process and that work is underway on abolishing or amending some additional regulations.

According to Gerle, a list of more than 300 items has been drawn up to meet the building industry's needs for new machinery and equipment, of which about 53 percent are to be safeguarded by Czechoslovak producers and more than 40 percent are to be imported, mostly from CEMA countries. Speaking about the material base of the building industry, Gerle also mentions the production since the beginning of 1984 of new construction panels conforming to the new, stricter norms of thermal insulation; to the development of new ferrous-concrete prefabricated parts; and to the development of new "progressive" timber structures to replace conventional steel structures.

Further on in the article, Gerle discusses the "decisive importance" of the application of "progressive forms of organization and management" for raising the performance and the efficiency of the construction sector, particularly stressing the need to apply the principles of economic accountability and the brigade-based system of organizing labor and remuneration.

Another factor determining the intensification of the construction sector, Gerle goes on to say, is the number of construction projects in progress. In this connection he says: "By limiting the start of new projects and placing emphasis on projects' completion, in the first 3 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan we succeeded in reducing the number of unfinished projects throughout our capital investment by 21 percent and in cutting the average theoretical duration of construction from 5.1 to 4.7 years. With regard solely to the centrally supervised part of capital investment -- that is, projects with budgetary costs over Kcs2 million -- the results achieved are even more favorable. With regard to comprehensive housing construction, on the other hand, unfavorable development continued and the duration of construction has been extended. Even if no new projects were undertaken, those currently in progress would take 2 years to complete. Under our conditions it would be desirable to reduce the amount of stored-up work to 1.3 years and, thereby, the average duration of construction to 3.5 years. However, this goal cannot be applied to the nuclear power plant projects currently in progress, to the system of hydroelectric projects on the Danube, and to the newly started nuclear power plant in Temelin, the preliminary construction deadlines of which inevitably exceed 10 years. An analysis carried out shows that tension resulting from the number of projects simultaneously under construction will increase in 1985 and will last up to the middle of the Eight 5-Year Plan. It is therefore essential that we start and execute projects consistently according to the set priorities. We will have to determine more exactingly than has been the case so far, and with sufficient head-start, the unavoidability, extent, and orientation of investments. The pushing through of proposals and measures regulating the number of projects under construction will require political support and tough interference with notions about the start and course of some less important projects. Aside from this, it will be necessary to bring about a more effective division of labor in the entire construction branch so as to ease the excessive burden weighing on enterprises of the ministries of construction."

In the subsequent part of his speech, Gerle discusses the high incidence of job-changing in the building industry. He says: "The stabilization and acquisition of manpower in the necessary number and structure of professions will also remain in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, a factor limiting the development of construction capacities.

According to sociological surveys, the flight of employees, especially workers, from the construction sector is caused -- aside from relatively great demands on physical endurance and exposure to the vagaries of weather -- chiefly by the transfer to remote construction sites and the separation from families and more difficult living conditions connected with it.

"Despite a certain reduction, the incidence of job-hopping in the building industry remains high; it is prevalent among skilled workers in the most productive age groups. Nor have the set targets in improving the use of working hours and increasing shift intensity been achieved. To ensure an effective use of manpower and payable wages, the instruction has therefore been issued to work out a set of system measures in support of desirable changes in the structure of building work, in favor of finishing work, maintenance, modernization, and reduction of the number of unfinished projects. Before the end of the year, the federal government will discuss the problem of manpower stabilization (preferential treatment of workers in designated building professions and of workers separated from their families over long periods of time), and, possibly, the solution of other issues concerning material incentives and social policy."

At the end of his speech, Gerle says that the development of the building industry in the Eighth 5-Year Plan will be marked by a growth of the share of reconstruction and modernization work and an increased concentration of capacities on building the fuel and power complex, especially nuclear power plants. The set tasks will have to be secured while further reducing the standard consumption of fuels, other types of energy, and metals, and with "limited sources of manpower and investment resources." He also stresses the importance of various forms of "working people's initiative" for raising the performance of the construction sector and urges party, trade union, and youth union organizations to wage a struggle for "tightening work discipline, making full use of working hours, applying piecework wages on a broad scale, and against all manifestations harming the good name of building workers."

BRIEFS

CZECH HARVEST PROGRESS -- In the Czech lands, cereals are still being harvested in 35 districts, as this year's rainy and cool weather delayed the period of vegetation by about 3 weeks. In West Bohemia alone, some 10,000 hectares of cereals still remain to be harvested. Straw is left "lying" on 194,000 hectares, and where it is no longer fit to be used as feed, farmers are plowing it under. Winter cereals have been sown on about a quarter of the planned area thus far, although in accordance with the agrotechnical deadlines, grain should have been sown on an area three times that size by now. By 2 October, the grain procurement plan had been fulfilled by 100.4 percent. This good news, however, is spoiled a bit by the fact that in places grain still remains stored in the open. The corn for silage has been harvested thus far from 128,000 hectares -- or about 50 percent of the area sown, and potatoes have been gathered from 33 percent of the area to date. [Summary] [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 3 Oct 84 p 2 AU]

HONECKER DEPARTS ON STATE VISIT TO FINLAND

LD160829 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0612 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 16 Oct (ADN) -- On Tuesday morning, at the invitation of the president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council travelled for a state visit to the Republic of Finland.

At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, he was warmly seen off by the following members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Kurt Hager, Egon Krenz, and Erich Mielke; and by Dr Ernst Mecklenburg deputy chairman of the State Council, and Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Also present at the seeing off ceremony for the GDR head of state was the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Finland, Mrs Ambassador Ulla-Maria Tainio.

Finnish Reportage

For Helsinki radio accounts of the 4-day state visit to Finland by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, including his scheduled talks with Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 16 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HOFFMANN, AUSTRIAN COUNTERPART MEET IN VIENNA

LD152332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1842 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Vienna, 15 Oct (ADN) -- A GDR military delegation, headed by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of defense, arrived in Austria today on an official visit. In a first lengthy meeting with Minister for National Defense Dr Friedhelm Frischenschlager, the two men exchanged views on cooperation between the two states and on international problems.

Dr Frischenschlager said the visit by the GDR military delegation was inteded to continue the planned expansion of diplomatic relations between Austria and the GDR. Following the establishment of contacts with Western-oriented states he was naturally interested, for the sake of balanced relations, in contacts with socialist states. This was also the reason for the invitation to Army General Hoffmann. Dr Frischenschlager announced that he would recriprocate the GDR defense minister's visit in February 1985.

Army General Hoffmann noted that the delegation's visit continues the traditionally good and friendly relations that climaxed in the visits by the Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, to Austria in 1980 and the visit by Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger to the GDR in 1983. Relations between the two armies also developed steadily. Working contacts were established and possibilities for exchanging experience developed, especially in the fields of training, military science, and military medicine. These sensible and fruitful relations would certainly help to consolidate trust and thus contribute to stabilizing peace on the continent. "We believe, and this was particularly clear on the occasion of the GDR National Day, the 35th anniversary of its founding, that in the present aggravated international situation everything must be done to return to the course of political and military detente to eliminate the increased danger of war and prevent a nuclear inferno," the defense minister said.

The GDR supports all initiatives of the United Nations and its member-states, which, in the spirit of the Helsinki and Madrid conferences, assisted in the improvement of the international situation, encouraged a climate of confidence, made possible steps toward arms limitation and disarmament, and restricted the material possibilities of a military confrontation.

Participating in the friendly meeting in the Austrian Defense Ministry were, General Heinz Scharff, general inspector of troops and other generals and officers of the Austrian Federal Army, as well as GDR Ambassador Dr Horst Grunert.

Dr Frischenschlager gave a dinner at the Hotel Sacher in honor of the GDR military delegation.

COMMENT ON USSR'S CRUISE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD152337 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 15 Oct 84

["Military political" commentary by Heinz Britsche]

[Text] Good evening, listeners. As the saying has it: One should learn from one's mistakes. But the politicians and strategists in Washington don't pay attention to it. They have caused so much harm to the people in their own country by the fact that, in the false hope of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, they have crossed one arms threshold after the other. This has brought them no closer to their goal, but they have brought the whole world, step by step, closer to the abyss.

The official announcement of the USSR Defense Ministry that the Soviet Armed Forces now have deployed long-range cruise missiles in strategic bombers and submarines may well, as was stressed in Washington, have caused little surprise, because this sort of thing was to be expected after successful (?tests), but the fact remains that the military superiority aimed for with the American cruise missiles cannot be achieved. Thus, that which the Pentagon had been speculating on up to the beginning of the eighties has been to no avail. Washington, and also Bonn, hoped that with the cruise missiles they would be able to make the new strategy for the decapitation strike -- an attack on the political and military centers of the Warsaw Pact -- into an instrument of the policy of strength.

The Soviet Union, which has known about the development of these strategic cruise missles since the early seventies, from 1972 at the SALT II negotiations pressed for a fundamental ban on this new category of weapons, which are characterized by different penetration possibilities and accuracy. It warned against crossing the new arms threshold, as it had done in the previous years and decades. It tried, for example, to obtain mutual renunciation with the United States of the introduction of multiple-warhead ICBM's -- unfortunately, in vain. The United States turned a deaf ear to the offer, and today it complains that the Soviet missiles with multiple warheads have opened the window of vulnerability on its own missiles. For a decade the Soviet Union offered the United States mutual renunciation of new nuclear weapons systems on submarines. It suggested that Trident should not be put into service, but Washington imagined that with this new arms technology it would have a weapon giving it superiority. Once again this turned out to be a grave mistake. The Soviet Union countered the Trident-carrying Ohio class submarine with the Typhoon, which is not inferior in its specifications. If the United States had kept to the protocol of the treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons, that is, to the SALT II agreement of 18 June 1979, if it had not begun mass deployment of long-range cruise missiles, capable of travelling over 600 km, in Western Europe, on surface ships and submarines, and in strategic bombers, the world would have been spared the crossing of a new arms threshold.

But in addition to the 50 Pershing II missiles in the FRG, about 50 cruise missiles in Western Europe also threaten strategic targets deep in the Soviet Union. In the truest sense of the word the Soviet Union was compelled to balance this threat, this missile basis. And as it consists of U.S. first-strike weapons it was also necessary to threaten the territory of the United States itself in an adequate way. Washington's calculation that it could acquire military superiority with the new American first-strike capability in Western Europe has thus also turned out to be a false calculation.

When the ministers of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group drew up an interim balance at a meeting held behind closed doors in the northern Italian town of Stresa last Thursday, it was, even if they did not want to admit it publicly, absolutely clear that NATO had gained nothing through deployment. It had not gained the hoped-for advantage, but safeguarding peace on our continent has undoubtedly lost a great deal. Yet it seems to me that many NATO ministers still do no grasp this. Otherwise, how could they have remained silent in the face of Washington's crazy plans for arms in space, as explained by Caspar Weinberger? The Reagan administration obviously wants to cross a further threshold, the arms threshold to star wars, as it is described in Washington. This is the threshold to the fourth dimension of the arms race. The Soviet Union not only warns against this step, it has submitted to the United Nations specific proposals to keep space free from all weapons for all time to prevent any threat of force in space and from orbit to earth. When will those in NATO finally realize that weapons systems are not poker cards and that calculation and speculation of military superiority are utterly groundless and hopeless?

TEXT OF FISCHER ADDRESS AT UNITED NATIONS

AU111335 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Oct 84 p 7

["Declaration of Principle" by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at 39th UN General Assembly in New York on 5 October]

[Text] Mr President: I cordially congratulate you on your election to your responsible function. I am pleased to be able to welcome you, the representative of an African country with which the GDR has friendly relations.

I wish you, Mr President, and you, Mr General Secretary Perez de Cuellar, successful work.

Thanks go to Mr Jorge Illueca, president of the 38th UN General Assembly, for his work.

The GDR congratulates Brunei Darussalem on its acceptance into the organization of the United Nations.

Ladies and gentlemen: II must note with concern that no improvement in world events can be seen. On the contrary. The danger of a nuclear inferno is greater than ever before. The arms race is reaching dimensions exceeding everything known so far. As recent developments show, the intensive armament is to include even space. Terms such as "star wars" only give an idea of the dangers for mankind and the planet earth.

This situation was neither sudder nor unnoticed. It is the fatal result of the imperialist policy that -- independent of the price -- is aimed at military superiority and predominance. Here nuclear war and nuclear blackmail have a firm place.

A straight line runs from NATO's intensive armament decision in 1978 to the deployment of new nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe. The peoples have not forgotten that this weighty decision was made in Washington at the same time that the United Nations here in New York was expressing its hope for peace and ending the arms race in the final document of the first special UN meeting on disarmament.

From this platform the socialist states, and not only they, have urgently drawn attention to the disastrous consequences of the intensive armament.

Forty Years of Peace Thanks to the Preservation of the Military Balance

They have left no doubt that the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles on West European soil must change the situation in the world and result in a new round of the arms race. This is because this created facts that destroyed the existing approximate military balance between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. It had to be clear to everyone that the socialist states could not permit that. They had to take corresponding countermeasures to preserve the foundation on which peace rests in the nuclear age.

If Europe today can look back on nearly 40 years of peace for the first time in this century, this is, above all, due to this military-strategic balance. History and the early history of this world organization, too, proved that the striving for military superiority, for world domination and dictate, can only end in war. He who negates this experience assumes a heavy responsibility and proves himself an opponent of detente and peaceful coexistence.

The many warnings of the socialist states unfortunately proved to be justified, Mr President. The deployment of the nuclear first-strike weapons has poisoned the climate for negotiations on the basic questions of international events, disarmament and armament limitation. The danger of war has increased, it is joined by an immeasurable political damage, because in the shadow of nuclear missiles directed at the USSR and the other socialist states confidence cannot prosper. The peaceful international cooperation that was advanced, above all, in the seventies so hopefully and with real benefit for East and West is now under a heavy burden.

GDR Reaffirms Commitment to Noble Aims of United Nations

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victorious antifascist liberation struggle the hopes of the peoples are particularly directed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe and again making peace more secure in the world. The accumulation of more and more devastating kinds of arms can and must be stopped; the international situation must again become tranquil and predictable.

Taking resolute actions to that effect is expected of the United Nations, which undertakes the obligation in its charter to do everything to "preserve future generations by avoiding the scourge of war."

We share the view of the UN secretary general that all states are obliged to cooperate when peace is threatened. We also agree with the statement that the UN Charter cannot be replaced. Its principles are unchangingly valid; they are and will remain imperative norms of interstate life.

If all states act in accordance with these principles force and aggression can be banned from international developments and conflicts between states can be solved peacefully.

As representative of the GDR, which will celebrate its 35th anniversary the day after tomorrow -- 7 October -- and like this world organization developed as a result of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition in World War II, I reaffirm precisely today the commitment to the noble aims of the United Nations. As before, the GDR will use and promote all possibilities to conduct the international dialogue in this forum of states to contribute to effective steps of securing peace, to limiting armament and disarming.

The dangerous aggravation of the international situation must and can be stopped. The most important thing for that is joint resolute action of all those interested in peace.

Concerning the attitude of the GDR, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, recently stated at a meeting with representatives of the peace movement: "To prevent a nuclear catastrophe we are joining with all those that are guided by the view that there is no reasonable alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Whoever honestly and with goodwill desires to find feasible ways for securing peace will always have a reliable constructive partner in the GDR, irrespective of which ideological or political camp he may belong."

Ladies and gentlemen: Should not all those who bear responsibility be able to be guided by such a principle?

The history of two world wars teaches that the danger of war must be fought before the weapons speak. A war must be stopped before it starts.

In preparing a war of aggression, intensive armament, territorial claims, and hatred against peoples have always gone hand in hand.

Any Attack on the Postwar Order in Europe Must Be Resolutely Checked

Therefore we resolutely oppose all revanchist and neofascist tendencies wherever they appear, are tolerated or even promoted. Therefore any attack on the agreements of the anti-Hitler coalition, on the European postwar order, that is the status quo, must be resolutely opposed, for that is the attempt to change the existing peace-preserving relationship of power.

We are in favor of strictly keeping to the stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act with which the CSCE states reaffirmed the postwar order in Europe through the signatures of the authorized representatives.

With the same determination the GDR opposes the abolition stipulations that committed certain countries to armament limitation in accordance with the allied agreements.

With the Prague Declaration, the Moscow Declaration of highest representatives of socialist states as well as the recent declaration of the CEMA states, the socialist countries submitted a comprehensive program to improve the international situation. It is based on respecting equality and equal security, it respects the legitimate security interests of all sides and is thus a realistic basis for joint action. It links political measures that can found the necessary climate of trust with proposals for armament limitation and disarmament that check the material possibilities of a military confrontation. It is thus a program of material and political peace guarantees.

The key question is and remains the prevention of a nuclear inferno. The key itself is the renunciation of military superiority. That requires an immediate halt to deployment of new American missiles on European soil and dismantling already deployed systems. Thus the countermeasures taken by the socialist states would become superfluous; the path for resuming negotiations on the liberation of Europe from nuclear arms of intermediate-range and operational-tactical nuclear arms would be free.

Full Support for the New Proposals of the Soviet Union

Ladies and gentlemen: The recent Soviet proposals substantiated by Andrey Gromyko last week before this forum affirm not only the readiness of the Soviet Union for serious negotiations but emphatically call for such negotiations. They are fully supported by the GDR. Also we are convinced of the necessity and usefulness of political dialogue, particularly in a time of tension and danger.

Mr. President: Trust and the results of a political dialogue depend on how the partners are proceeding from mutual respect of their legitimate security interests. Statements on readiness for negotiations alone cannot make the international situation tranquil again. The will for peace and the readiness for disarmament can be measured by concrete deeds. This includes, above all, the will to take practical steps to prevent a nuclear war. For this the agreement on certain norms for the relations between the powers possessing nuclear arms is of particular importance. This includes:

1 -- agreement obliging all states possessing nuclear arms to renounce first-use of such arms, as the USSR was first to do, because this would lessen the nuclear threat and pave the way toward disarmament;

2 -- general and complete banning of nuclear arms tests, because this would check the development of new nuclear arms;

3 -- ending the qualitative arms race in the nuclear field, and in particular, banning neutron weapons, as this could stop intensive nuclear armament;

4 -- agreement of a program of nuclear disarmament and banning aggressive nuclear doctrines of "limited" or "winnable" nuclear war; in thisway, the path for joint steps toward reducing the nuclear threat would be traced out;

5 -- finally, these measures to reduce nuclear dangers should be supplemented by concluding an agreement on renunciation of force and preservation of peaceful relations, that is, by a true confidence-building political measure.

Appeal of the Six States Is a Constructive Step

The creation of nuclear-free zones or corridors is of great importance. The GDR reaffirms its offer to make available its entire territory for such a zone, if the FRG is ready to do the same in accordance with the pricniple of equality and equal security. The GDR regards the joint appeal of the six state and government heads of four continents as a constructive step, because it aims to prevent a nuclear war. The demand for freezing nuclear armaments as the first step to further reduction of nuclear arms potentials as reaffirmed in that appeal is a dictate of common sense.

Ladies and gentlemen: In view of the unforseeable dangers that would result from the expansion of the arms race to space, the GDR supports immediate measures preventing a militarization of space and putting the states under the obligation to use space exclusively for peaceful purposes, as proposed by the Soviet initiative. The GDR unreservedly supports dealing with the task of eliminating chemical weapons. This applies both to a worldwide ban and to supporting regional measures.

Resistance Against High Interest Policy Increases Worldwide

The intensive armament policy is a heavy burden on the economic development in the world. Many states, especially the developing countries, are asked to foot the bill. The high interest policy of monopolies for financing enormous armament expenditures renders the developing countries poorer by billions practically overnight. Resistance to this is justifiably increasing in all regions of the world. For the great social problems such as backwardness, hunger, misery, and disease can only be reduced and finally solved in a healthy international climate. For this the reduction of armament expenditures is indispensible. The Warsaw Pact states have submitted concrete proposals for this in an appeal of 5 March to the NATO states. We also take the view that for states outside these military-political groupings there are no barriers to participation in implementing these measures.

The socialist countries are working for broad, mutually beneficial cooperation and are supporting the improvement of international economic relations. They support a quick start to global negotiations on the most important international economic problems within the framework of the United Nations.

Rejecting the Imperialist Policy of Interference and Aggression

Faithful to its foreign political principles, the GDR is undiminishedly rendering solidarity aid to the developing countries, although as a result of the imperialist policy of threats and blackmail and the still continuing effects of the manifestations of crisis in the capitalist part of the world, great economic and political burdens have also arisen for our country.

Thanks to intensified efforts by the GDR working people, an increase in aid to developing countries was even achieved: 5 percent in 1983 alone. We emphatically demand the implementation of the principles contained in the charter of economic rights and duties of the states, as well as in the declaration and the program of action for creating a new international economic order. These documents that were adopted as long as 10 years ago are today more topical than ever.

Mr President: There is no reasonable alternative to the peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states, irrespective of their social systems, their geographical situation and territorial size. The GDR calls for cool-headed action to eliminate the acute hotbeds of conflict, to reduce tensions, and to prevent the development of new conflicts. It resolutely rejects the policy pursued by imperialist circles of direct and indirect interference as well as of open acts of aggression, as is practiced against nonaligned states in particular, in various regions. The GDR emphatically supports the Soviet Union's proposal to discuss the "inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and of all actions by states that are aimed at undermining the sociopolitical systems in other sovereign states" as an important and urgent question at the UN General Assembly.

In 1983, the people of Grenada were the victims of an open aggression. Today, these people are exposed to a brutal occupation, and their social agents are being destroyed. Through massive political and military support of the Somoza mercenaries and through secret service operations, the undeclared war against Nicaragua is being continued. The mining of ports was condemned worldwide as a terrorist act of force, as a gross violation of democratic international law. The GDR affirms its solidarity with the peoples of Central America. It supports the initiatives of Nicaragua as well as the endeavors of the states of the Contadora Group to resolve the existing problems, on the basis of the "Contadora Act for Peace and Cooperation in Central America," peacefully and without outside interference, let alone threats.

Early Convening of International Mid-East Conference Necessary

The continuing explosive situation in the Middle East is causing grave concern among all peoples. To resolve the Middle East conflict comprehensively, justly, and thus lastingly, requires safeguarding the rights of the peoples and states of this region, including the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to the establishment of an independent state. Thus, the GDR emphatically advocates the early convening of an international Middle East conference with the participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The GDR stands at the side of sorely afflicted Lebanon, for its sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity. Israel must immediately withdraw from all territories occupied since 1967. The hegemonistic interference in the region must come to an end. Only in this manner can peace, security, and development be ensured. We support Cyprus in its struggle for national independence and for a peaceful, just, and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions.

The GDR condemns the continuing aggressive policy of the South African racist regime backed by other imperialist circles. It stands at the side of all independent, African states, of the African National Congress, and the South-West African People's Organization in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, and apartheid, for building a life of peace, security, and independence.

We demand the settlement of the Namibia issue strictly on the basis of all UN resolutions, including resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council. This resolution leaves no room for any ifs and buts, or for any kind of package deal.

Our sympathy goes to the endeavors of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to achieve a political solution to the situation in the region. To this end, it is necessary above all, however, to immediately end the policy of interference in Afghan affairs pursued by imperialist forces, as well as the military actions against the Afghan people instigated and controlled by these forces.

The GDR supports the endeavors of the Indochinese states through dialogue and cooperation among all countries of this region to create lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia, to reject any outside interference, and to concentrate the forces on resolving the urgent problems of these countries, as was again stated at the Vientiane foreign ministers meeting in July of this year. The endeavors of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to achieve a peaceful solution to the situation that has developed at the Lao-Thai border deserve the support of the United Nations.

The GDR continues to support all endeavors to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The conference envisaged for this must no longer be delayed.

The demand of the DPRK for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from the ROK, and its struggle for the peaceful democratic reunification of the country without outside interference, is regarded by us as completely legitimate. The same goes for the proposal to hold negotiations between the DPRK, the United States, and the ROK with the aim of turning the 1953 Armistice Agreement into a peace treaty between the DPRK and the United States, and of achieving a nonaggression declaration between the DPRK and the ROK.

Esteemed delegates: The exacerbated international situation, as well as the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victorious antifascist struggle should induce all UN member-countries to intensify their endeavors to strengthen international security.

The GDR people, living at the demarcation line between the two largest military coalitions and knowing from its own painful history what war means, is taking a vital interest in this.

GDR People Have Irrevocably Opted for Socialism

Risen from the ruins of World War II, the GDR has developed in the 35 years of its existence into a politically stable, economically, scientifically, and culturally efficient state. The peaceful construction work of our people must no more be destroyed in a nuclear world conflagration than that of other peoples. Hence, safeguarding peace is and remains the paramount question for the socialist German state. And precisely that is also the key question of our relations with the FRG. And it is the peace policy and stability of the socialist state that have proved over a period of what is now 3 and 1/2 decades to be important factors for ensuring that from German soil emanate stimuli for detente in Europe and for peaceful coexistence.

It is understandable that we, and not only we, are concerned if certain circles, contrary to adopted international law commitments, are calling in question the results of World War II, and, encouraged by the siting of U.S. first-strike weapons, increasingly speak about an allegedly open German question and talk of "reunification."

Let me say something quite clearly on this subject: There is nothing open, nor can there be "reunification." The GDR people have irrevocably opted for socialism. The GDR and the capitalist FRG, which, moreover, belong to opposing military alliances, cannot be united, let alone be reunited, just as fire and water cannot be mixed. Between them there can only be relations governed by international law, relations based on peaceful coexistence. There is no peaceful alternative to this. Thus, we have full understanding for those politicians who adhere to the existing contractual settlements and apprehensively warn against any different attitude.

The European Treaties Must Be Strictly Observed and Filled With Life

True service to peace requires contributions to ensure that:

-- the situation be restored that existed prior to the siting of nuclear first-strike weapons in West Europe;

-- that the European treaties, the Helsinki Final Act, the treaties of Moscow, Warsaw, Prague, and Berlin, as well as the Quadripartite Agreement be strictly observed and filled with life;

-- the postwar realities in Europe are the self-evident foundation of all actions. To even call in question the relevant agreements means to toy with war.

The United Nations has declared 1986 the Year of Peace. May we, its member-countries, even today create the best prerequisites for making this actually the beginning of a turn for lasting peace throughout the world.

The GDR will actively participate in the endeavors to attain this objective.

PEACE COUNCIL, FRG PEACE DELEGATION HOLD TALKS

AU151421 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The delegation of the National Executive Committee of the German Peace Society/United Conscientious Objectors, which is staying in the GDR at the invitation of the GDR Peace Council, was received for an exchange of views in the People's Chamber building on Thursday by Gerhard Lindner, first deputy chairman of the People's Chamber Committee for Foreign Affairs and vice president of the GDR Peace Council. The necessity of opposing all concepts linked with intensive armament and endangering peace, such as those of the "limitability" and "wageability" of a nuclear war through joint action by all forces interested in peace was stressed.

SINDERMANN WRITES IN USSR PAPER ON GDR PROGRESS

For an article on GDR history by Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the GDR People's Chamber, that appears in the 7 October SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, see page F 1 of the Eastern Europe section in the 15 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

KRENZ, POLISH OFFICIALS HOLD BERLIN TALKS

LD152254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1732 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 Oct (ADN) -- Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Edward Szymanski, head of a department in the PZPR Central Committee, and Minister Kazimierz Switala, head of the Sejm Chancery, exchanged experiences on Monday in Berlin on strengthening socialist state power.

Egon Krenz stressed that with the successful development of socialism in the GDR, the active participation of the citizens in political, economic, and intellectual-cultural life had become both a fundamental right and a basic requirement for further shaping the developed socialist society. The good results of the 35-year history of the GDR are bound in the closest way with the firm relationship of trust between party, state, and people. The partners in the talk exchanged experiences on the development of work in state leadership, particularly of the supreme popular representations of both states. They agreed that friendly cooperation between the deputies of the People's Chamber and the Sejm is of great importance.

HONECKER RECEIVES OUTGOING CUBAN AMBASSADOR

LD151508 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1327 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 Oct (ADN) -- The forces of peace in the world will succeed in overcoming the sharpened course of confrontation of U.S. imperialism and in returning to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

This was said by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today to Cuban Ambassador Julio Garcia Oliveria, whom he received for a farewell visit. Erich Honecker and the Cuban ambassador praised the significant results achieved in further deepening fraternal relations between the GDR and Cuba since the conclusion of the Friendship Treaty. Economic relations have developed dynamically to mutual advantage and for the well-being of both peoples.

AXEN MEETS NETHERLANDS COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

LD152219 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Berlin, 15 Oct (ADN) -- Increased efforts are now necessary to stop the arms escalation and to achieve a change toward disarmament and detente. In all this it is a question of recreating the situation that existed before the deployment of the U.S. first-strike missiles in Western Europe, to create the prerequisites for agreements on limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons. This was the assertion made on Monday by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a friendly meeting with Elli Izeboud, chairwoman of the Netherlands Communist Party. The guest was paying a short stopover visit after visiting Cuba and Nicaragua.

Hermann Axen explained the activities of the GDR toward realizing the peace program of the socialist community of states. On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of their socialist state, the GDR citizens had expressed, in an impressive way, their support for the peace policy of the SED and their willingness, by way of the all-round strengthening of the GDR, to make their contribution to strengthening peace.

The partners in the talk spoke in favor of deepening relations between the SED and the Netherlands Communist Party in the interest of the joint struggle for peace and social progress.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH UK -- London, 12 Oct (ADN) -- An agreement on cooperation in the fields of culture, education, and science between the Governments of the GDR and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the years 1985-87 was signed in London on Friday. The heads of the delegations, Ambassador K. Wildau, representative of the GDR Foreign Ministry, and Assistant Under Secretary of State N.J. Barrington of the British Foreign Office, in their speeches concurred that the agreement between the two governments would contribute to further promoting the process introduced with the Helsinki Final Act, in spite of the complicated international situation, and to helping create a climate of understanding between the two states and peoples. The agreement envisages, among other things, the continuation and expansion of the cultural and scientific relations that have developed positively through the exchange of scientists, artists, and ensembles, as well as exhibitions and publications. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2234 GMT 12 Oct 84 LD]

KADAR, FRENCH LEADERS CONDUCT TALKS IN PARIS

Kadae Arrives 15 October

LD151208 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Dear listeners, we have just heard that Janos Kadar has arrived in Paris. Our correspondent Gyorgy Onody reports from the airport in Paris:

The Hungarian special plane landed a few minutes before 12 noon at Orly Airport. Janos Kadar was greeted by French Minister of the Interior Pierre Joxe.

After being introduced to the reception committee, Janos Kadar inspected the honor guard. The guard commander presented his report and the French and Hungarian national anthems were played. After the military honors Janos Kadar and his entourage were driven to their residence.

Talks will begin immediately after his arrival. The Hungarian delegation will be residing near the Elysee Palace, in the Marigny Palace. The Hungarian guest will be accompanied from there to the Elysee by the general secretary [as heard] of the presidential palace, for a talk between Janos Kadar and Francois Mitterrand. The French president will then host a working lunch in honor of his guest.

The afternoon's program is also crowed with talks. Janos Kadar will have talks with Georges Marchais, secretary general of the PCF, and with Lionel Jospin, leader of the Socialist Party. The day's program will end with a festive dinner given by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius in honor of Janos Kadar.

Today's French papers show great interest in Janos Kadar's visit. LE MATIN, the paper close to the Socialist Party, writes that personal contacts between Janos Kadar and Francois Mitterrand are not new. They first met in 1975 when Mitterrand visited Hungary as first secretary of the Socialist Party. The first French-Hungarian summit meeting took place in 1978, says LE MATIN. At that time Janos Kadar also called on leaders of the left, Mitterrand among them. On Mitterrand's second visit to Budapest in July 1982 he made the journey as president of the Republic. Now Janos Kadar is again greeted in Paris.

LIBERATION emphasizes that after Francois Mitterrand came to power Hungary was the first socialist country he visited. Hungarian-French relations can gain new impetus, the paper writes, from the fact that the Hungarian politician is the first leading personality from a socialist country to visit France since Mitterrand became president.

L'HUMANITE believes that international problems will have the highest priority in these talks, problems such as East-West relations and European issues. Concerning economic matters, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS states that the talks will certainly touch on the fact that France buys less than the Hungarian side. According to the paper, the trade deficit between the two countries stands at Fr92 million in the first half of this year.

Kadar, Mitterrand Begin Talks

LD152029 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, October 15 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, currently on a visit to France met President Francois Mitterrand of France in the Elysee Palace in Paris, midday on Monday.

In the course of the cordial private meeting they gave briefs on the state of their respective countries, they discussed the development of Hungarian-French relations and termed them favourable. The parties discussed current international issues, especially the heightened military tension in Europe.

It was stated that every country was to make increased efforts to limit armament, lessen international tension and strengthen security in Europe. They took a stand for the continuation of the dialogue and cooperation between countries of diverging social systems and expressed their countries' readiness to promote it.

After the meeting the French president gave a luncheon in honour of Janos Kadar in the Elysee Palace. Toasts were given at the luncheon.

Luncheon Toasts Given

LD152133 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpts] First, we report on the first day of Janos Kadar's visit to France and his private talks with President Mitterrand. Our reporter is Gyorgy Onody.

After the Kadar-Mitterrand meeting, a working lunch was held at which the members of the Hungarian delegation were also present: Gyula Horn, director of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, Janos Nagy, state secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Istvan Torok, deputy foreign trade minister, and Laszlo Karvalits, deputy department head of the Central Committee. Toasts were given at the lunch held in the [name indistinct] saloon. First President Mitterrand spoke:

[Begin Mitterrand recording in French, fading into Hungarian summary] The significance of your visit, Mr First Secretary, goes far beyond an examination of our bilateral relations. Together we have a look at the world. There is no topic about which we cannot speak. Things which are connected to peace affect you as well as us; this is an issue about which we have something to say. We are not merely subject to world policy but are active participants.

You, as well as we, want to play a role which we deserve. Our political, economic, and social conditions are naturally different, but we should seek out things which bring us nearer to each other. We believe in the ideas of peace and mutual understanding, and beyond the issues which separate us we are able to shake hands, to seek out a common language. [end recording]

Mitterrand continued, saying that he would do everything personally to promote those negotiations which Janos Kadar used to hold with the responsible leaders of the French economy. Following this Janos Kadar spoke. He expressed his thanks for the invitation and spoke of his hope that his negotiations would give new impetus to French-Hungarian relations. A large part of Janos Kadar's address was given to an analysis of international questions. He referred to the fact that since their last meeting the arms race has continued. Janos Kadar then continued thus:

[Begin Kadar recording] The Hungarian People's Republic has actively participated in working out the standpoints and proposals of the Warsaw Treaty which are still in effect today. The member-states of the Warsaw Treaty do not strive for military superiority, but they cannot allow the achievement of superiority by the other party, either. We consider the main task of the current period to be working out and signing treaties which would guarantee the equal security of the parties at a lower level of armament. Our proposal according to which the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO countries, as a first step, would reach an agreement about the renunciation of force and the development of peaceful contacts, is still in effect.

Such an agreement would significantly contribute to the reduction of tension in Europe and would create favorable conditions for the promotion of disarmament negotiations. We support the proposal of the Soviet Union for the demilitarization of space and welcome the beginning of negotiations for the banning of chemical weapons. We expect concrete results from the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe and from the other forums of negotiations which fit into the Helsinki process; for example, from the Budapest Cultural Forum which will be held in 1985. We consider it an honor that Hungary was entrusted with the holding of this important consultation and we shall endeavor to satisfy the expectations.

The foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic takes as a starting point that detente has no acceptable, rational alternative. We support all substantial consultations aimed at the solution and settlement of concrete problems. Bilateral consultations can make a useful contribution so that instead of confrontation, the international situation can again be characterized by detente.

Mr President, in reviewing our bilateral relations, we have more than once exchanged words about the world economic crisis and international economic relations. Although there are favorable signs promising improvement, the effect of these on our continent cannot be felt sufficiently.

In this situation it benefits nobody if East-West economic cooperation narrows and is impeded by measures of political origin. It must be added that in the future Hungary intends to follow even more actively the path of international division of labor rather than the path of isolation. It is my conviction that the economic development of countries which have different social structures and which belong to different alliance systems can serve the interests of both sides and can contribute both to an economic upswing and to the cause of detente. With this and the many heretofore unexploited opportunities in mind, we now intend to promote the development of Hungarian-French economic relations. In the future, too, the Hungarian People's Republic will be a stable and reliable partner in international cooperation. On this basis we are ready for the further multisided development and enrichment of Hungarian-French relations in all spheres of life. [end recording]

At the end of his toast, on behalf of the Presidential Council, Janos Kadar invited President Mitterrand to visit Hungary.

The delegation drove to the Hungarian Embassy building from the Elysee Palace. There Janos Kadar first met Georges Marchais, secretary general of the PCF, then received Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party. Janos Kadar had a discussion with Claude Cheysson, external relations minister, in the Marigny Palace. Finally, the program of the first day of Janos Kadar's official visit to France will end with a festive dinner given by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius.

In its lunchtime news program, the first channel of French television showed an interview with Janos Kadar made in Budapest previously. To a question about the significance of his visit to France and about his expectation about Hungarian-French relations, the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee replied: I expect the visit to further strengthen our relationship and that the economic and cultural relations which, in comparison to political relations, are lagging behind. He also replied to a question about new missiles. In connection with this, Janos Kadar expounded: The deployment of new missiles -- and I say this with regret -- has increased nobody's security but it has further increased the quantum of arms which is already considerable and has enlarged the danger. We are naturally -- and we have said this many times -- of the belief that armament in Europe must be reduced, particularly nuclear weapons, in order that we can live in a more normal and easy atmosphere, said Janos Kadar in an interview shown on the first channel of French television.

Kadar Meets Marchais, Jospin

LD152353 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpt] At the Hungarian Embassy in Paris this afternoon Janos Kadar met Georges Marchais, secretary general of the PCF, then Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, which is in office.

Janos Kadar and Georges Marchais confirmed that according to the view of the two fraternal parties, the communists play an especially big role in the removal of the dangers to mankind and emphasized that the MSZMP and the PCF will continue to formulate their policies in light of this fact.

Janos Kadar and Lionel Jospin agreed that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. This was also discussed at a meeting between the first secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP and the French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. It was stated that the regular, high-level meetings serve well the cooperation of the countries with different social systems.

This evening Prime Minister Laurent Fabius gave a dinner in honor of Janos Kadar. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP and members of his entourage will continue talks with the French partners.

Further Reportage

For French media coverage of the visit to France of MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar and his meetings with French President Francois Mitterrand, General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais, and First Secretary of the French Socialist Party Lionel Jospin, see the France section of the 16 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FALUVEGI SUPPORTS CONTINUED FRG-GDR DIALOGUE

AU151038 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] A festive rally commemorating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR was held on Thursday, 4 October, by the MSZMP Central Committee and the PPF National Council, in Budapest in the House of Culture of the United Electrical Machine Factory.

Among the approximately 500 participants were workers of the large enterprise and workers of the enterprises, plants, and institutions of Kobanya. Taking their seats in the presidium were: Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council; Zoltan Juhar, domestic trade minister; Peter Veress, foreign trade minister; Janos Nagy, state secretary for foreign affairs; Geza Kotai, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee; and prominent representatives of the capital's and Kobanya's political, social, and economic life.

The participants were greeted by Laszlo S. Hegedus, secretary of the PPF National Council. After this Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office, took the floor.

In his introduction he recalled that it had been 35 years since the creation of worker-peasant state power on German soil -- which gave the world those leaders of the international proletariat, Marx and Engels -- on which, ever since the dawn of the workers movement, the struggle for a more just social order had never ceased, and on which there was strong, working-class internationalism against nationalist distortions in the last century and at the turn of the century.

On 7 October 1949 the dream of the internationally respected leaders of the German movement Rosa Luxemburg, Clara Zetkin. Karl Liebkneckt, Ernst Thaelmann, and many, many others, came true -- a dream won with sacrifices of blood. Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl's handshake became a symbol, leading to the creation of SED, German workers unity, and the founding of the democratic German state, all of which were the fruition of those leaders' historic inheritance, their ideals and spirit which shaped society.

Reviewing the 3 and 1/2 decades, the deputy prime minister pointed out:

"The new state started from a very difficult position not only because of the destruction caused by the war but also because it was created on the less industrially developed part of former Germany. Much effort was needed for recovery, reconstruction, laying the foundations of the socialist society, and starting on the road to developed socialism. With a strong will and determination, the people, led by the SED in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideals, embarked on the work which held promise of new hopes and the creation of a new life. Their efforts met with success."

The speaker then spoke with appreciation of the results achieved by the GDR in the construction of the country and continued:

"In order to realize the more demanding and more promising objectives in both the GDR and Hungary, peace is needed above all else. In recent years dangerous trends have developed on our continent -- not through any fault of ours but despite our intentions and the efforts of the socialist community. In accordance with their jointly developed orientation, the Warsaw Pact states are struggling and will continue to struggle in the future, too, so that the present situation will improve and detente will once again prevail in Europe and throughout the world. We hope that in Western Europe and also overseas, more and more people will recognize that in today's circumstances, in the competition of the two systems, war has lost its meaning as an instrument for achieving victory. In the struggle the socialist countries are jointly waging for detente, a large role is palyed by the GDR, a country that lies on the border of the two military alliance systems. That is why we approve of its active foreign policy, which defends its state sovereignty and its socialist social system, and which, once and for all, is always ready for creative dialogue."

Speaking about our bilateral relations, Lajos Faluvegi stressed:

"Today cooperation between our country and the GDR is developing on the basis of socialist ideals and the community of interests and objectives. Our relations are wide-ranging and manifold and extend to political, economic, cultural, and scientific life. The fraternal cohesion between the MSZMP and the SED and the regular meetings between Comrades Janos Kadar and Erich Honecker play a determining role in our cooperation. Our party, state, and social organizations are maintaining valuable and useful relations for all of us.

The value of our current bilateral exchange of goods is 45 billion forints annually. The GDR is our second biggest socialist trading partner, while Hungary holds third place in the GDR's foreign trade with the socialist countries.

"In the spirit of the high-level economic meeting of the CEMA countries, we are now working to further develop our economic cooperation in the period between 1986-90," the deputy premier continued. "First and foremost we wish to realize this with the expansion of lasting production cooperation and direct relations among enterprises. Vehicle manufacture, the electronics industry, the chemical industry, the agricultural-machines industry, and light industry offer further possibilities for us to deepen our cooperation. We consider scientific-technological cooperation very important, including the coordination of research, especially in the branches in which the most rapid technological development processes are under way throughout the world, for instance in robot technology or in biotechnics."

In conclusion, Lajos Faluvegi conveyed the good wishes of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, and of the PPF National Council to the people of the GDR, to the SED Central Committee and leaders on the occasion of the anniversary.

Then, Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the GDR in Budapest, expressed his thanks on behalf of the government and people of the GDR for the fact that Hungary, too, is commemorating their great national holiday. He then spoke about the fact that, with 7 October 1949, a new life began for the people of the GDR. The ambassador praised the results achieved in the sphere of social life, economic affairs, science, and culture. He considered of high importance the confidence that has developed between the SED and the population, confidence on the basis of which the people's moral-political unity has strengthened in the fraternal socialist country. A considerable contribution to all these results has been made by the indestructible alliance and firm friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries he stressed.

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Karl-Heinz Lugenheim gave a reception yesterday, 4 October, at the embassy on the occasion of the anniversary. Participating in the reception were: Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions; Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and Politburo member; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council; Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier; Gyula Horn, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee; Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior; Zoltan Juhar, domestic trade minister; Lajos Urban, transportation minister; Peter Veress, foreign trade minister; Janos Nagy, state secretary for foreign affairs; and several other leading representatives of political, social, economic, and cultural life. Also present were several leaders and members of diplomatic missions in Budapest.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 9 OCT MSZMP CC SESSION

AU121058 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Oct 84 p 1

["Communique on the 9 October Session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee, presided over by Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary, met in session on 9 October 1984. Participating in the meeting, in addition to the Central Committee members, were, the chairman and the secretary of the Central Control Committee, the department heads of the Central Committee, the first secretaries of the county party committees, the secretaries of the Budapest party committee, the secretaries of the National Council of Trade Unions, the members of the Council of Ministers, the heads of the national supreme authorities, and the representatives of the central press.

The Central Committee reverently commemorated its recently decreased members, Gyula Dabronaki and Imre Zavodi.

The Central Committee discussed:

-- a report by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, on current international and foreign policy issues,

-- a report by Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, on youth policy issues, and

-- a report by Mihaly Korom, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, on the activity of the parliament and of the councils.

The Central Committee approved the reports and proposals submitted.

I.

The Central Committee reviewed the development of the international situation, the foreign policy activity of the party and the state bodies carried out since the last session and concluded:

1 -- No improvement has taken place in the tense international situation in the past period. The imperialist circles interested in the arms race continue their policy aimed at gaining military supremacy. As a result of this, the military and political confrontation has increased and a balance of forces is established at an increasingly higher level of armament. The Central Committee stressed that the dangers threatening the whole of mankind could be reduced if the NATO member-states were to give a genuine reply to the initiatives of the socialist countries aimed at restricting the arms race, eliminating military aggression, and restoring confidence. It would be a particularly important step if, in accordance with the proposal of the Soviet Union, talks began on preventing the militarization of space and suspending testing in this area.

The Central Committee welcomes the talks of the foreign minister of the Soviet Union with leaders of the United States. The possibility of further progress depends mainly on whether the U.S. leadership reciprocates Soviet willingness to develop relations and confirms its declared intention for agreement with actions.

The Hungarian People's Republic attaches great importance to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. Together with its allies, it will do everything possible to reach agreements at the negotiations which strengthen confidence between states and are in accordance with the requirements of equal security.

The Central Committee emphasized that a continuous and genuine dialogue is needed between the socialist and the capitalist countries for safeguarding peace, strengthening international security, and preserving and further developing the achievements of detente. It highly appreciated the initiatives of the socialist countries for maintaining regular contacts and mutually advantageous cooperation, and stressed that the Hungarian People's Republic will continue its efforts toward this end.

It is in the interest of all peoples in Europe that no revival of revanchism and militarism endanger the relations among countries of different social orders, including that between the two German states, or the further development of cooperation between them based on respect for each other's sovereignty and social order.

2 -- In the interest of restraining unfavorable developments in the international situation, our party and government consider it particularly important that the socialist countries strengthen their unity and defense capability, coordinate their foreign policies, and supply answers to the new ideopolitical questions arising in the course of the international class struggle and the construction of socialist society. Regular working discussions and meetings with the fraternal parties of the socialist countries serve these efforts well.

The internationalist relations of our countries and parties, and the fraternal friendship of our peoples were expressed by the participation of Hungarian party and government delegations at the 40th anniversary celebrations of liberation in Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria, and at the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR.

3 -- Representatives of our party held talks with the delegations of several fraternal parties. These talks promoted a better mutual understanding of each other's situation and activity, and the strengthening of internationalist solidarity and cooperation. The MSZMP was represented at the Constituent Congress of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and at the Congolese Labor Party Congress and the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front Congress. The participation of our party and state delegation at ceremonies marking the victories of the Nicaraguan, Libyan, and Ethiopian revolutions also expressed our solidarity.

II.

The Central Committee discussed the report on the social condition of youth and took a position concerning youth policy issues.

Hungarian youth regard Hungary's socialist order and its achievements as self-evident and natural. Our society assures an opportunity for learning and professional training for work, and in many ways encourages them to lead independent lives. The position taken by the Central Committee in 1970 aided the political activity carried out in the sphere of youth. In the course of almost 1 and 1/2 decades that have passed since then, great changes have taken place in the life of society and that of its youth. Social assistance for young people has improved. Considerable achievements have been attained; at the same time, however, we did not succeed in creating the conditions for solving numerous tasks, so contradictions, difficulties, and tensions have also emerged. It is therefore necessary to review the situation anew and take into account the current tasks of the youth policy.

1 -- The majority of Hungarian youth prove with their deeds that they accept and support our socialist goals. They learn honestly, fulfill their commitments in their workplace, and fulfill their responsibilities as citizens and patriots.

Our party and society, as hitherto, continue to rely on and take into account Hungarian youth's readiness for action, knowledge, and determination. It calls upon our young people to respect, safeguard, and increase our socialist achievements and to honor our people's progressive traditions.

The further successful construction of the socialist society requires that young people receive more opportunities for the expression and development of their skills and for the application of their acquired knowledge.

The young people should be educated to love work. Adults and exemplary behavior play a big role in developing the right approach to work. The enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions should guarantee young people suitable work for their training and aptitude, and should make sure that they are appreciated according to their performance, and that those performing outstandingly are promoted.

Solving the main questions of youth is a social task. At the same time, however, the young people themselves are responsible for shaping their destiny.

The resources available for the improvement of the situation of young people must be concentrated in such a way that child education receives greater social support, the conditions for the social assistance of young people studying, and the conditions for studies, are improved, and the social inequality of opportunities is reduced. There is a need to provide greater help for young people starting their careers, and it must be made easier for young people establishing a family to acquire their own housing. In solving tasks, it is necessary to rely on the young people's opinions, proposals, self-activity, and efforts.

2 -- In working out and solving youth policy tasks, the party organizations and the communists must be in the forefront and must set an example. Young people should get an authentic picture of the process of the implementation of socialism and of its lessons. They should ge acquainted with, and acquire knowledge of, the bases of our ideology, they should learn how to apply this to our realities, they should become conscious and active participants in our construction work. The communists must convince young people of the necessity of individual and collective efforts, of fulfilling obligations, and of struggle, and must convince them of the fact that socialism is being built through the joint efforts of the entire society. They should take upon themselves greater responsibility in making sure that young people get a suitable education in their families, at their work place, and in their residential areas. They should regard it as their personal business that the best among them get into the party.

The party organs and the party organizations should constantly follow with attention the situation of young people living, learning, and working in their surroundings. They should see to it that state and social organs take into consideration the tasks related to youth in their political and economic decisions, and supervise their implementation. They should see to it that youth get suitable representation in social and political life; their opinion is needed and is evaluated according to merit.

3 -- KISZ is the party's youth organization, an important political factor of our socialist systems, and a homogeneous mass organization of Hungarian youth which, under the party's guidance, is operating in an organizationally independent way.

The cardinal task of KISZ is to propagate the party's policy and assume a part of its development and realization. It is to win over youth for our social objectives and actions conducted for their attainment. It is to represent and safeguard the specific interest of youth. It is to conduct more conscious political work toward enabling the largest possible masses of youth to become adept at the ideals of socialism. It is to participate in training the party's replacements. It is to cultivate our national traditions and, as part of our national history. It is to acquaint people with the struggles of the workers movement and the communists and the experiences of socialist construction in Hungary. It is to strengthen socialist patriotism, internationalism, and friendship with the Soviet Union and the peoples of the socialist countries. In its domestic and international activity, it is to foster better understanding among peoples and the defense and consolidation of peace.

The youth league is to focus its attention on promoting the spreading of socialist awareness, way of life, and culture, and the development of a responsible relationship to the community and fellow men. It is to act against phenomena -- which can be ecnountered in our society and in the ranks of youth as well -- that are at variance with our socialist principles and are incompatible with human decency.

KISZ organizations, leaders, and activists are to struggle to ensure that realistic requirements of young people are satisfied and their rational proposals are realized. In its activity, KISZ is to take more into consideration the characteristics, interests, and aspirations of various strata and age groups of youth. It is to strengthen the youthful character of its work and its character specific to the movement.

4 -- The organs of the socialist state, the government, and the councils have done a great deal to improve the position of youth. They have paid great attention to the protection of children and youth. Because of the importance of the task, the child and youth protection system and the institutions caring for endangered children and youths must be further developed.

Greater attention is to be paid to areas that are so far lagging behind to a certain extent -- physical training, youth and student sports, tourism, camping, and the improvement of conditions for youth work in residential areas.

The Hungarian People's Army and armed forces and bodies are fulfilling a specific and important role by preparing youth for the defense of the fatherland and the people's socialist achievements. By fulfilling this task of theirs, they are making a considerable contribution to the education of youth in a socialist spirit. In the future, they are to pay even greater attention to expanding the vocational training, general knowledge, and culture of yount people discharging their service, and to fostering their multifaceted development.

Along with considerable results of the youth-political work conducted at state level, further improvement of work is limited to a certain degree by a lack of the necessary coordination, a dispersal of means, and an inappropriate efficiency of their utilization. Therefore, the content, organization, and coordination of state youth work are to be developed within the framework of a modernization of state life and guidance.

5 -- Social organizations and mass movements are to assume a greater role in the practical implementation of youth policy and ensure for young people with different interests an opportunity to act in the course of their work. Together with them, they are to develop to this end, programs and organizational solutions and youth committees, sections, and groups. They are to increase the rate of young people in their guiding bodies, leading functions, and work committees.

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III.

The Central Committee discussed a report on the activity of the National Assembly and the councils and the further development of their work. The National Assembly is the supreme organ of state power and people's representation of the Hungarian People's Republic. The councils constitute the socialist state's organs for people's representation and self-government and state administration. The Central Committee concluded that the National Assembly and the councils have an outstanding role in wielding the power of the working people, promoting social progress, and intensifying socialist democracy. The content and methods of the activity of the National Assembly and the council organs have developed, they are suitably fulfilling their functions. The Central Committee recommends that the National Assembly and the councils further develop their function within the present constitutional frameworks.

1 -- The legislative activity of the National Assembly is to be expanded with regard to all issues that essentially or more extensively affect the state organization and the rights and duties of citizens. The National Assembly is to discuss government concepts and planned measures that are fairly significant from a social viewpoint and define the main directions of tasks related to them. It is to become a forum for more open and active politicization. It is to see to it -- through its activity in requesting information and supervision -- that, though their legal and efficient function, state organs ensure the accomplishment of the appropriate state tasks.

2 -- The activity of the councils should develop by considering jointly their two characteristics: as self-governing representatives of the people; and as state governing bodies. Their role in bringing territorial interests to the surface and their harmonizing and realization should increase. The central state governing organs should assure the councils' independence in determining local tasks. They should increase their possibilities and interest in exploiting local resources and in mobilizing the population.

The council and body representative activity should rely more on the population's voluntarily assumed activity and opinion. They should submit the more important settlement development policy plans to public debate. The prefectures created in villages without independent councils should also become the advocators of the interests of the local population, the organizers of its social life.

3 -- The Central Committee's executive organs and the district and local party organs should contribute to the development of the activity of the National Assembly and the councils. They should rely more on the organs representing the people, they should take into consideration their opinion and experiences.

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It is the conviction of the Central Committee that the development of the work of the National Assembly and the local councils, and the new election law, further extend socialist democracy in our country.

The Central Committee calls on the officials of the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the PPF National Council to contribute to the solution of tasks emerging from these positions.

STATE BANK ASSESSES MAJOR INVESTMENT PROJECTS

LD152139 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI) -- The State Development Bank of Hungary (AFB) has made an assessment of the thirteen government-sponsored major investment projects under way. Total cost of the 13 runs to nearly 200,000 million forints. The AFB found that work was progressing as scheduled in the majority of the projects and costs are likely to be within the planned limits.

[Word indistinct] (?production) of a paper mill at the town of Szolnok has recently been completed. Retooling will make it possible to raise production of writing and printing paper by 50 per cent and streamline production pattern. The project was completed ahead of schedule.

Under the energy scheme coal mines at Markus-Hegy and Nagyegyhaza are to reach full capacity by 1985 and yields 0.5 million tonnes of [word indistinct] coal in the first half of this year. Next year the following mines are to become partly operational -- many, Plant No. [figure indistinct] of Mecsek collieries, and a plant that prepared coking coal for Mecsek collieries.

The largest government-sponsored project, the second block of a nuclear power plant at Paks, started energy generation in September. Work is now under way in the third and fourth blocks.

The building of a bauxite mine is to be completed at Fenyofo next year. In the first half of this year a part of the mine, an annual 130,000 tonnes of bauxite output deep working section became operational. When the entire mine [words indistinct], it is expected to yield 20 per cent of Hungary's total bauxite output for 10 to 12 years.

The building of the coking plant of Dunai iron works, Dunaujvaros, which lagged behind schedule last year, has gained impetus and the delay has been overcome. The coking plant is to start operation in 1987.

In infrastructure the broadening of Arpad Bridge, redevelopment of Florian Ter and extension of the underground network in Budapest, are progressing as scheduled. The contractors are planning to complete the projects half a year ahead of schedule.

A new runway has been built at Ferihegy Airport and now work is under way to build a terminal, a kitchen and auxiliary buildings.

Reconstruction of the castle of Buda continues.

AGRICULTURAL WORK FALLING BEHIND SCHEDULE

LD120502 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Summary] -- Deputy Agriculture Minister Gabor Magyar reports that the 3-month period from September to November is very important for agriculture because harvesting, fall sowing, and plowing all need to be completed during that time. Due to poor weather, some of this work is lagging behind schedule. Thus, for instance, only 10 percent of the corn has been gathered while the corresponding figure at the same time last year was 55 percent. Only 19 percent of autumn wheat has been sown while on 10 October 1983 the corresponding figure was 42 percent. The agricultural cooperatives are coping well with the tight schedule and are putting on night shifts not only for harvesting, which is customary, but also for sowing. As far as vintage is concerned, the long period of ripening has reduced the sugar content of grapes. However, the quality of wines will be rigorously maintained.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES 15 OCT

LD151256 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI) -- Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and delegation arrived in Hungary for an official friendship visit Monday invited by the Presidential Council. Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, welcomed the delegation at Budapest airport. Present was Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Hungary.

SARLOS MEETS BULGARIAN CHURCH AFFAIRS DELEGATION

LD152055 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Sarlos received Patriarch Maksim, head of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, and his delegation in parliament. The subject of their discussion was the role of churches in the preservation of peace. Present at the meeting were Imre Miklos, state secretary and chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs and Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of Bulgaria and chairman of the Committee of Church Affairs.

INDONESIAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH MARJAI

LD141058 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 13 (MTI) -- On the invitation of Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai an Indonesian delegation led by Minister-Co-ordinator for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs Ali Wardhana, arrived in Budapest Saturday. Jozsef Marjai met the delegation at Ferihegy Airport.

During the day the Hungarian-Indonesian economic talks opened between Jozsef Marjai and Ali Wardhana. Jozsef Marjai hosted dinner in honour of the Indonesian delegation.

OLSZOWSKI SPEAKS AT POZNAN SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

AU151805 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Oct 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] PAP -- Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski opened a 2-day national scientific conference at the Western Institute in Poznan on 11 October with a speech. The basic topic of the conference is Poland's western border in 19th and 20th century Polish political thought.

Minister Olszowski recalled the traditional interest shown by specific circles in Greater Poland in Polish-German relations and in Polish lands along the Odra River and Baltic where the idea to form the Western Institute arose 40 years ago. Forty years of activity by this institute are an important contribution toward Polish science and an important aid to Polish foreign policy. Minister Olszowski also indicated the important role of science in guaranteeing a continuity of national thought and education for society. Today, when most Poles were born after World War II, this function of science assumes special importance.

Discussing some problems of the PPR's foreign policy, Minister Olszowski pointed out the tense international situation. A particularly disturbing feature of this situation is the drastic arms escalation by imperialist countries, especially by the American Administration, together with the stepping up of confrontation against the socialist countries in many spheres and the deliberate weakening and destruction of the infrastructure of peaceful coexistence between nations. One of the tools of this policy aimed against the countries of the socialist community is the questioning of the political-territorial order in Europe which came into being as a result of World War II and postwar developments, and which is based on the interalliance Potsdam and Yalta Agreements. All the various attempts to violate these agreements and use them not according to their letter and spirit have one common purpose. This purpose is to reverse the profound transformations that have occurred in Europe, interfere in the domestic affairs of the socialist countries, and influence the course of events in our country.

Representing Poland's stance on these agreements, Minister Olszowski stressed that these agreements were signed in the interests of all the nations of Europe for the sake of peace on our continent. Their basic content is the guarantee that "Germany may never again be able to disturb peace in the world." The borders established by the allied agreements are permanent, final, and inviolable. They have been ratified in bilateral treaties which are a fulfillment of the Potsdam Agreement, treaties such as the Zgorzelec Treaty [Goerlitz in German], the treaties between the socialist countries and the FRG, and the CSCE Final Act, one of whose basic principles is the principle that existing borders are inviolable. No additional confirmation is necessary to lay down the finality and validity of the European border.

Poland's historical experience, and in particular the heavy and unimaginable price our nation paid for opposing by arms Nazi Germany's aggression and occupation of Europe, bring home to us with particular clarity the value of effective guarantees for national security. Under People's Poland, whose 40th anniversary we are celebrating this year, these guarantees are given by an unbreakable Polish-Soviet alliance based on the common blood that has been spilled, on an identity of security interests, and on a oneness of ideological values and aims. This alliance has effectively stopped all attempts at aggression in the heart of Europe and has become a cornerstone for Polish and USSR national security, as well as an important feature of European security.

An issue of great importance for reborn Poland was also the establishment of peace and cooperation with our Western neighbors and with West European states.

A basic criterion measuring the attitude of German states toward Poland has been and still is the view of our western border. This has been fully understood by the leadership and society of the newly formed socialist German state -- the GDR.

The Zgorzelec Treaty signed between Poland and the GDR on 6 July 1950 is not only the cornerstone of our relations, but also the start of a historic turnaround in the 1,000-year history of neighborly relations between the Polish and German states and the commencement of the construction after the war of a new type of relationship between Poles and Germans. The emergence of the GDR and its firm rejection of the policy that brought so much suffering to the peoples of Europe is also a breakthrough in German and European history.

We attach particular importance to relations with the GDR and to the steady development of these relations. They serve the security and socialist development of both countries and at the same time serve the European cause.

Relations with the other German state, the FRG, have proceeded differently, S. Olszowski stressed. We have recently been observing a rebirth of right-wing nationalistic trends in the policy of the present CDU/CSU/FDP government, despite the clear commitments adopted by the FRG and the obvious needs of Europe. The question of borders is being raised increasingly frequently and openly, the sovereignty of the GDR is being undermined, and the so-called unification of Germany is being pressed home.

Those FRG politicians who are currently stressing the alleged "openness of the German problem" and who are loudly calling for the right to unification ought to be reminded that it is the very creation of a separatist West German state and its political and military inclusion in the aggressive U.S. and NATO policy against the USSR and the socialist countries that has erased the chances of setting up a single democratic and peaceful German state. The so-called German problem has finally been settled by the emergence of two states -- the GDR and FRG, sovereign members of international society and independent of one another. Attempts to "Europeanize" the German problem, ideas that FRG policy designed to eliminate the division of Germany is really a policy designed to eliminate the division of Europe, and the belief that without the unification of Germany there can be no permanent solution to the problem of peace in Europe are, if not naive, then at least historically short-sighted.

The existence of two sovereign German states is a lasting and important element of the postwar European political and territorial order, which has stood the test of time.

Speaking about the latest armaments measures on FRG territory, Minister Olszowski pointed out the dangerous trend. The stepping up of the American anticommunist crusade has caused revisionist trends in the FRG to grow. The arms escalation of the United States and NATO also involves an accelerated growth of West German arms. This is a trend that cannot be ignored.

Our relations with the FRG cannot be described as satisfactory. This country's official authorities display too little readiness to fully implement the terms of the 1970 bilateral treaty which, as we have jointly stated many times, is the only basis on which to shape normalization and build real accord between our states and peoples. The growth of revisionist trends and mega-German aspirations, support for the American line of political-military confrontation with the socialist countries, participation in the restrictions policy against Poland, and attacks against the sovereign solutions implemented by the Polish Government had to lead to stagnation, and even to a regress in FRG-Polish relations.

Today some cabinet members and Christian-Democrat politicians are trying to use revisionist slogans as a platform on which to shape relations between the FRG and Poland. There is no other way to describe the increased attempts to question the finality of the Odra-Nysa border despite the clear terms of the treaty, the references to the internationally meaningless domestic "legal positions" which envisage the existence of a Third Reich within its 1937 borders, and the artificial creation of a so-called "million-strong German minority" in Poland together with demands to protect this minority.

Of course we are attentive to voices of common sense in the FRG expressing interest in and showing readiness to develop relations and cooperation with the PPR based on accepted bilateral and multilateral commitments and principles. We notice this desire among the left wing and progressive forces. We notice them in the SPD, which currently forms the opposition. We have also noticed the constructive statements of H.D. Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and foreign minister. We would like to believe that his statements, including hose from the UN forum concerning the territorial integrity of all European states within their present borders and concerning the FRG's renunciation of all present and future territorial claims, will be mandatory in the political practice of the entire Bonn government. We cannot fail to notice that the approach of the chief partner in the Bonn coalition, in other words the CDU/CSU, is deviating markedly from the stance of the FRG foreign minister. The practical approach of the leadership of these parties, as illustrated once again by participation in revisionist rallies and by revisionist speeches, including inside the Bundestag, shows that views there have still not evolved in a way necessary to ensure a positive development of our relations. We cannot remain indifferent toward the unambiguous statement by Chancellor Kohl on 2 September in Brunswick whereby "the FRG is adopting a legal-international commitment (concerning the border on the Odra and Nysa Rivers) on its own behalf, which however will not be binding on the future united Germany." This idea was repeated on 7 October in Stuttgart by Jenninger, minister of state in the Chancellery.

Together with its allies, Poland will firmly oppose all revisionist trends in West German politics. The basic interests of our security and our borders are guaranteed by the power of the nations belonging to the Warsaw Pact defense alliance. However, we are concerned with creating the kind of conditions between Poland and the FRG and a common contribution by both countries toward stability and strengthening security on the European Continent.

Finally, Minister Olszowski referred to the policy of the imperialist powers toward our country. Right now, he said, more and more countries in Europe and the world are seeing the fiasco of the policy of discrimination against Plland. The internal strengthening of our country and sociopolitical and economic progress show how unreal the imperialist stretegy against Poland is.

Poland's policy toward the Western states is constant and nonconjunct [niekoniunkturalna]. We are ready to continue encouraging the normalization of relations between us and all capitalist states. While aiming toward an improvement in relatiions with the West, we will nevertheless reject with due firmness any attempt to interfere in our domestic affairs, as well as any attempts at discrimination. The Western states must understand that postwar Poland is no longer the subject of international contests and that it has clearly determined its own place in the international balance of forces.

Our 40-year experience shows that the choice of a socialist development path and the chosen line of foreign policy serve well the basic interests of national security, independence, and the inviolability of borders, and create the best internal conditions for Poland's development. Poland's alliance with the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states not only serves the vital interests of our national security and that of our allies, but also serves peace and the development of European cooperation. Socialist Poland in its present shape -- a Poland allied with the USSR, GDR, CSSR, and remaining countries of the socialist community, an incontestable and active element of the Warsaw Pact -- is an important feature of the postwar territorial and political order in Europe.

WALESA INTERVIEWED ON NOBEL PRIZE ANNIVERSARY

PM151021 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Oct 84 p 8

[Interview with Lech Walesa by Stein Savik: "Nonviolence: the Only Correct Course"]

[Text] Gdansk, October -- "In the course of the last 12 months I have been in situations where I was sorely tempted to react toughly and impulsively. You know how it is, people have their limitations. But then I had to say to myself: Pull yourself together; you are committed to the nonviolent line."

Lech Walesa, Poland's first winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, reflected thoughtfully but rapidly on the effects of the historic honor for himself and developments in his country. The situation is most unusual. The date is 5 October, exactly 1 year since he -- skeptical until the last minute -- was told the news from Oslo during a peaceful fishing trip. On this anniversary he is in bed in his flat in Gdansk's Zaspa District with a very bad sore throat and a temperature of 39 degrees.

"Only 5 minutes, please," said his wife, Danuta, when we entered the flat. But Walesa ignored both her and the advice of his doctor. "I am receiving injections to prevent pneumonia, but this is a special day and we must attempt an interview from the sickbed."

His ability to express himself vividly and unforcedly did not let him down, even though he took longer pauses than usual and had to search for words. "The fact that I was awarded the Nobel Prize was of very special significance for the situation in Poland. However, I was always aware that tangible and visible effects would only come later. Let me give one example.

"My Nobel diploma, medal, and all other testimonies to the honor are in the museum at the Jasna Gora Monastery. Here they are seen by thousands, old and young. They have fixed themselves in people's memories, and I believe that what I was honored for will have an effect for a long time to come, perhaps more tomorrow than today."

The same is true of the greater issues, Walesa continued. "Something is happening in Poland today," he added, probably alluding to the release of political prisoners. "We cannot say that what is happening is directly due to the Nobel Prize. We are without the visible proofs for this. Nevertheless, the awarding of the prize was of special and general significance for Poland because it turned the spotlight on conditions much more sharply than before. Here, too, the longer-term effects will be the most important.

"That is why I will continue to do my part so that we will reach our goal -- perhaps slowly, but at least consistently. Today I am convinced more than ever that the course of nonviolence is the only correct course.

[Savik] But the situation today is nevertheless different from that of a year ago. The vast majority of the members of Solidarity's former leadership are now free. Do you support their line?

[Walesa] Yes, those who take a realistic view of the situation in Poland and the world agree with me. We have no other possibility.

[Savik] You once said that you would carry on as Solidarity leader as long as your colleagues were in prison, but that you would retire when they were released or perhaps elected a new leader.

[Walesa] It is true that there have been periods in the last year when I was tired and wanted someone else to take over, for 18 months at least. At any rate, it would have been more tactical than real. However, that too turned out to be impossible.

It is now possible that cooperation with my colleagues could lead to another taking over some of my jobs. But we must take a realistic view of the possibility of a changeover. At present nothing is happening which could give someone else the chance to distinguish himself as leader or acquire a well-known face in the outside world. I had this chance in August 1980 (during the strikes which created Solidarity). There are many circumstances which play in here. [answer ends]

It is clear from Walesa's statements that he does not expect the government to accept his offer for negotiations in the near future. However, he believes that negotiations will become necessary because the authorities need some form of cooperation. "We have no faith in the reforms being implemented now," he said. "They are far too weak. Among those who are supposed to implement them there are people who do not want reforms and who in reality are slowing them down. Others must be persuaded to participate. We have people who are both willing and able. If they are not allowed to become involved, no one will succeed in solving the problems and overcoming the crisis," Walesa said.

He said something similar about economic developments, where, in his view, the last few years' successes to be found in the less complicated areas of production. "You have to remember that there is also a psychological problem here. When there are no prospects, people do not want to involve themselves in production," he said.

[Savik] After the release of the Solidarity leaders, will they perhaps work with a joint program?

"There are many variants and the problem is to limit this," Walesa replied. "But we are working on the problem and have made some progress."

As far as the 1.5 million kroner Nobel Prize is concerned, he said that the money will be transferred to the church's fund for Poland's private farmers when agreement on the fund has been reached with the government. He confirmed that some details still remain to be settled. "It is an absolutely excellent idea," Walesa said, but in his view it is very important that the authorities do not create any obstacles to its implementation. On the other hand, the government, under pressure from the economic crisis, must be interested in having the agreement implemented.

What has the Nobel Prize meant for Lech Walesa as an individual?

"One day I am bound to have the time and opportunity to enjoy the honor more than I do today," he replied. "Because of circumstances I am now mostly concerned with making the best use of it to strengthen our cause.

"My private life has also changed because there are so many people who want to meet me. I have been given a 3-hour video recording of the Nobel ceremonies and initially the house was full of people who wanted to see it. Since then, copies of the film have been made and they are shown around the country, in private, of course. Thousands have seen it.

"This shows what a mistake the government made when it tried to hush up the prize," Walesa said. "As things are, thousands of medals, coast badges, and stamps were made to commemorate the prize."

Danuta Walesa accompanied us to the door when we had left the "sick room." Would she like to repeat the visit to Norway? "Indeed, yes," she replied, "most gladly."

BARCIKOWSKI RECEIVES CUBAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD152306 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski received Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, deputy chairman of the Council of State, deputy premier, and minister of transport, who is staying in Poland. Information was exchanged on the sociopolitical and economic situation of the two states. Matters of Polish-Cuban cooperation were also discussed.

EDUCATION COUNCIL NOTES ATTEMPT TO CHANGE LAW

LD121810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] A 2-day plenary meeting of the Main Council for Education and Higher Learning, held in Warsaw's Chief School for Planning and Statistics, drew attention to alarming attempts to introduce changes in the Higher Education Act. It was stressed that the act should be preserved without alteration as long as possible in order to allow an all-round examination of its work in practice. The members of the council also acquainted themselves with changes in the system of remuneration for university professors, which was reevaluated on 1 October.

MILITIA FORCES CONTINUE ANTIPROFITEERING ACTIONS

LD151727 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 15 -- The main headquarters of militia summed up the results of antiprofiteering actions carried out by militia units during last September. This time, militia forces focused their attention especially on shops, petrol stations, restaurants, bazaars and markets. 1,329 preliminary legal proceedings were started for offences made against the interests of consumers. 1,006 cases were sent to misdemeanour courts and 3,600 persons were fined.

Goods worth almost 10 million zlotys were found hidden from consumers during inspections of shops. Militia officers confiscated over 25 million zlotys worth of food and industrial goods which were the subject of illegal trade and secured the property of suspected persons worth 54 million zlotys to pay for possible fines.

Illegal resale of goods bought from state-run shops was the most common form of profiteering in September. Militia forces also recorded numerous cases of unlawful acquisition of ration coupons, including those for gasoline.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO BONN 15 OCT

Welcomed by Von Weizsaecker

AU151245 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu arrived in Bonn, on a state visit to the FRG at the invitation of President Richard von Weizsaecker and Mrs Mariane von Weizsaecker. The Romanian head of state is accompanied on this visit by Comrades Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and by other officials.

The official reception ceremony for the high Romanian guests took place at Falkenlust Castle, near the town of Bruhl. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were accompanied from the airport to the castle by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife.

The high guests were welcomed by President Richard von Weizsaecker and Mrs Mariane von Weizsaecker in front of the castle. The two heads of state shook hands warmly. Then, the president of the FRG invited the president of the SR of Romania to receive the military honors. The national anthems of the two countries were played. President Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by President Richard von Weizsaecker, reviewed the honor guard constituted in honor of the Romanian head of state's arrival.

Personalities who came to welcome them were introduced to Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. Further, the officials accompanying the Romanian head of state were introduced to the FRG president. The ceremony was attended by Ion Rimbu, Romania's ambassador in Bonn and by Hartmut Schulze Boysen, FRG ambassador in Bucharest.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1244 GMT on 15 Oct, reporting Ceausescu's arrival as above adds:

["A very important event both in the field of bilateral relations and in the world political life, President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit is followed with keen interest in Romania and Federal Germany and it also focuses the attention of the world public opinion.

["The fresh Romanian-West German summit illustrates the positive course of the relations between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany as well as the two countries' determination to expand and strengthen these good relations to their benefit. In the interests of the cause of peace and security, of cooperation and understanding in Europe and the world over. The upward course of the collaboration between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany on multiple planes demonstrates that when one starts from the sincere wish to collaborate in full equality, in the interests of peace and progress, the differences of sociopolitical system are no obstacle in the path of development of close, fruitful relations between countries and peoples."]

Talks With Von Weizsaecker

AU151946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 15/10/1984 -- Monday, October 15, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met at the Falkenlust Palace with the president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Richard von Weizsaecker, and with Mariane von Weizsaecker.

Attending the interview were Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the republic, and other Romanian officials. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs, and his wife, as well as Klaus Blech, minister secretary of state at the president's office, and other officials attended. In that framework, President Nicolae Ceausescu conducted talks with President Richard von Weizsaecker.

The West German president warmly welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, and hailed their visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, emphasizing that it marked another important moment in the relations between the two countries. The West German President expressed his satisfaction at meeting the Romanian head of state and at openly, cordially exchanging views on questions of mutual interest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked on behalf of Elena Ceausescu and on his own behalf for the warm hospitality extended to them and for the invitation to pay a state visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, expressing his belief that it would go down as a further outstanding contribution to the development of the Romanian-West German ties. President Nicolae Ceausescu also expressed his satisfaction at meeting President Richard von Weizsaecker and at talking with him, inspired by the wish to deepen cooperation between Romania and West Germany.

The two heads of state pointed to the great significance of summit contacts, with emphasis on their importance both in the sphere of bilateral relations and in the international life.

The two presidents surveyed the stage of bilateral links and approached a series of current international issues, the ways and means of surmounting the serious situation in Europe in particular.

The two presidents expressed their belief that the understandings to be reached during the visit would dynamize collaboration and cooperation between Romania and West Germany in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other domains, and would stimulate the Romanian-West German ties as a whole, which are underlain by the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

It was jointly assessed that the positive course of relations between Romania and West Germany was for the benefit of the two countries, corresponded to the European peoples' interests and aspirations and played a constructive role in the establishment of close, productive ties among all states, whatever their social and political system, in the promotion of detente, disarmament, security, confidence and cooperation on this continent and throughout the world. The talks passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual esteem.

FRG President Hosts Luncheon

AU152038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 15/10/1984 -- Talks between the presidents of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany continued on Monday during a luncheon given in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu by President Richard von Weizsaecker and Mme Marianne von Weizsaecker.

Attending were Stefan Andrei, Vasile Pungan, Constantin Mitea and other Romanian officials.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his wife as well as other West German officials attended. The summit exchange of views on matters of joint concern proceeded under the sign of the same cordiality which characterized the interview between the Romanian and West German Presidents.

Ceausescu, Kohl Conduct Talks

AU152053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 15/10/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu conducted talks with the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Kohl, on Monday afternoon.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl stressed that it was a particular pleasure for the West German Government as well as for him to warmly welcome President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to the Federal Republic of Germany, and expressed his belief that their visit was an outstanding contribution to the promotion of international dialogue, to the settlement, in that way, of the complex problems facing mankind nowadays.

In his turn, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his satisfaction at their visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, and conveyed a cordial salute to the West German government. The conviction was expressed that the sustained development of cooperation between Romania and West Germany was in the interests of both countries, of their progress and prosperity, and served the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

Next, the Romanian head of state and the West German chancellor exchanged opinions on the international situation.

The Romanian head of state reiterated that the cessation of the arms race and the passage to implementing substantial measures of disarmament, nuclear in the first place, the safeguarding of the peoples' foremost right to life, freedom, independence and peace were fundamental problems of our days.

Reasserting his country's stand, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that Romania was [as received] and militated for a stop in the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe as well as in the application of the Soviet nuclear countermeasures, and for the soonest possible resumption of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Romania's president and the West German chancellor declared for the conclusion of appropriate accords providing for the elimination of medium-range missiles, of all nuclear weapons from the continent. The talks pointed to the special attention Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany give, as European states, to the establishment of a climate of lasting security and fruitful collaboration on this continent.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chancellor Helmut Kohl expressed their belief that Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany would actively cooperate so as a policy of detente, disarmament, collaboration and peace be promoted in Europe and all over the world. The talks passed under the sign of cordiality and mutual regard.

FRG President Hosts Dinner

AU152048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2033 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 15/10/1984 -- The president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Richard von Weizsaecker, and Mrs Mariane von Weizsaecker, gave an official dinner for the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Elena Ceausescu, in the evening of October 15.

The dinner, hosted by the Augustusburg Bruehl Castle, was attended by cabinet members, leaders of political parties and heads of their parliamentary groups, presidents of superior federal courts, of Bundestag committees, other leading members of parliament, heads of major public organizaitons, other outstanding West German political, economic, scientific and cultural figures, representatives of the diplomatic corps.

Introduced to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, the West German personalities conveyed the distinguished Romanian guests their deep respect. Stefan Andrei, Vasile Pungan and other officials accompanying the Romanian head of state took part.

During the dinner, held in a cordial atmosphere, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Richard von Weizsaecker made speeches that were followed with attention and punctuated by applause.

Ceausescu Toast at Dinner

AU160844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0030 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 16/10/1984 -- In the speech he made at the official dinner given in his honor on October 15, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that his visit to the Federal Republic of Germany was illustrative of the positive course of the ties between the two countries and peoples, and of the mutual wish to provide them more sustained development in future.

Generally speaking, the Romanian head of state said, durable links have developed between our peoples along history. They have had economic, scientific and cultural exchanges since ancient times. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany 17 years ago marked a new stage in the development of these links and opened broad prospects to cooperation and collaboration between our countries and peoples in multiple planes.

Noting that Romania and West Germany cooperated actively in the economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other fields of activity, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: During my talks with you, with the chancellor, we reached the conclusion that further large possibilities existed to intensify our cooperation according to the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. As the evolution so far of our countries' relations has proved, when these principles and each people's right to freely and sovereignly decide its development path are taken as a basis, differences of social system cannot be an obstacle in the way of broad and productive interstate collaboration. We think that the development of Romanian-West German ties fully accords with our peoples' major interests of progress, and equally serves the promotion of peace, understanding and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

You referred, Mr President to the need to understand the present situation in Europe. Indeed, to give our peoples, the European peoples the prospects of peace, one should start from the realities that were established after the Second World War. Any attempt to question these realities, to question the frontiers established after that war is absolutely inadmissible.

The position you have taken on that issue gives, in my opinion, a clear perspective and we must take action so that the European peoples should cooperate for a durable peace, to live within secure borders, without fearing that they should be discussed again. All the more ought this to be said today to remove all misunderstandings or wrong grasping of these problems.

Our visit to your country, President Nicolae Ceausescu went on, is taking place in particularly grave and complex international circumstances. The arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, has intensified, which increases the danger of a world war that would inevitably turn nuclear under the present circumstances. Such a war in which nuclear weapons are used will destroy civilization, the very conditions of life on our planet. We hold the view that the cardinal issue of our age (?is) to defend peace, stop the arms race, nuclear in particular, in order to save mankind from catastrophe, to dern defend the foremost right of individuals and peoples to peace, to a free and dignified existence.

We are particularly concerned over the serious situation in Europe after the United States began to deploy its medium-range nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany and other West European countries, and the Soviet Union started implementing its nuclear countermeasures. The countries where new rockets are sited have assumed a great responsibility to their own peoples, and for the peace and lives of all the nations on this continent Romania takes the view that everything possible should be done so that both sides halt these measures and negotiations be resumed between the Soviet Union and the United States, in order that appropriate agreements be concluded to eliminate medium-range missiles from Europe and open the way to banning all nuclear weapons on this continent and around the world. At a time when both sides, the United States and the Soviet Union, already have huge nuclear arsenals that can destroy several times the whole world, an imbalance in their military forces can be no argument. With or without a few hundred rockets on either side the balance of military forces can in no way be affected. More arms do not and cannot give more security: On the contrary, they increase the people's insecurity, the nuclear war threat.

Since the European peoples would be the first victims of nuclear missiles, and European countries -- those in the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty first of all -- should assume greater responsibility and take more concerted action to change the present situation. Beyond all reasons and differences of social order, ideology, membership or not of one military bloc or another, all the countries on our continent should take action in concert and cooperate more closely for disarmament and detente, for a united Europe, of peace and cooperation, free of missiles and any other kind of nuclear weapon.

We also are of the opinion that everything possible ought to be done for agreement to be reached at the Vienna talks on arms and troops reduction in central Europe. At the same time we attach great significance to the Stockholm conference that is a major opportunity to continue contacts and discuss the ways and means leading to measures that can build up confidence and security, achieve disarmament, including nuclear.

We support and work most resolutely for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation free of nuclear arms and foreign military bases. We back the creation of such nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe, as well as in other parts of the world.

Romania works steadfastly for an end to be put to all military actions and confrontations, for problems [word indistinct] solved only by a peaceful, negotiated way. In this spirit we are firmly for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all states concerned to solve the problems of that region, the Palestinian problem first of all, on the basis of the Palestinian people's right to self determination and independent statehood.

Moreover, we think the Iran-Iraq war should end, talks open without delay, peaceful solutions be sought to help the development of the two countries in peace and good-neighbourliness.

Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu noted that, as a result of the world recession and the inordinately high interest rate policy, the economic situation had deteriorated in the past few years. Especially the position of developing countries has worsened. Romania considers that the debt problem should be given a global solution including the writeoff of debt for the poorest countries and the cut by a substantial percentage of the other developing countries' debt as well as the rescheduling of debts over a long period with a lower or even no interest rate. Furthermore, he declared for the setting of limits to interests on old credits which should not exceed 7-8 per cent, and the sums paid as interests rates beyond those limits be deducted from foreign debts. We actually think, Nicolae Ceausescu said, that underdevelopment questions should be approached in a new way, and in a new way should the developing countries' efforts be supported as well as the building of a new world economic order based on equity and equality in interstate relations.

The resolution of the complex problems facing present-day mankind requires active and equal participation in the international life of all states, whatever their size of social system, more particularly of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and non-aligned countries which are directly interested in a policy of collaboration, independence and peace. Along this line, we declare for a growing role of the United Nations and other international bodies in a democratic settlement of all problems on which peoples' peace and progress depend.

We hold the view that Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany can make an outstanding contribution to building up confidence, collaboration and peace in Europe and throughout the world, while taking firm action for the development of broad and active cooperation both bilaterally and internationally, making concerted efforts and closely collaborating with the other European countries in the struggle for disarmament, detente, understanding and peaceful coexistence on this continent and the world over. Socialist Romania is determined to further do everything possible in this respect.

I want to express my belief that the ongoing visit, the talks under way and the understandings to be reached will go down as important moments in the development of collaboration between the two countries, for the benefit of both peoples, of international peace and detente. I would like to stress once again that our two countries, like all European states, have a great responsibility for the future of our continent.

Heads of state and government, politicians also have a special responsibility under the present international circumstances.

I wish the visit we are paying and our talks to be up to these great responsibilities and set a landmark in the common action for disarmament and peace. Nothing is above the peoples' interests to live in independence and peace. Let us meet the expectations of our peoples, of all peoples in Europe and all over the world President Nicolae Ceausescu said in conclusion to his speech.

West German Reportage

For FRG reportage on the visit to Bonn by President Nicolae Ceausescu, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 15 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Ceausescu DIE WELT Interview

AU150925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/10/1984 -- In an interview granted to newspaper DIE WELT on October 12, President Nicolae Ceausescu answered the West German newspapermen's questions on the following topics:

Visit to West Germany

My forthcoming visit to the Federal Republic of Germany takes place at a time when tension in Europe and the world over has mounted.

I would not say restraint is shown to East-West diplomatic contacts. On the contrary, one may note a general concern for intensified contacts between East and West, between countries with differing social systems so as to surmount the current adverse situation and resume the detente and collaboration policy.

My visit, therefore, accords with Socialist Romania's constant concern to develop its links with all states, whatever their social system. My visit is an outcome of the ties between the two countries, of the fact that intensified contacts can lead to new possibilities of expanding both economic and political relations and collaboration so as to surmount the serious situation in the world and in Europe more particularly.

There has been much talk recently about the balance of forces between the East and the West, better said, between the two military pacts, between the United States and the Soviet Union. One could say that the emphasis placed on the balance of forces is not a result of a real analysis, of a certain disbalance between the two sides. [sentence as received] On the contrary, I believe that, to a certain extent, this emphasis is aimed at accounting for the allocation of new, substantial funds for military purposes, for the escalation of the arms race.

In Socialist Romania's and my opinion, the current level of arming, nuclear weapons included, has struck a releative balance between the two sides. Along this line I should refer only to the well-known fact that each side has enough nuclear weapons to destroy the whole mankind several times. Under like circumstances one can hardly talk of a disbalance, of the fact that the intensified arms race was aimed at resetting the balance. On the contrary, there are too many weapons both conventional and, more particularly, nuclear -- and everything possible should be done to halt the arms race and achieve a balance by steadily cutting on armaments, on nuclear ones in the first place. The interests of the peoples, of peace and collaboration can be met only by a balance at the lowest possible level.

I believe that the current level of arming, nuclear in particular, the fact that both sides understand that a new world war means destruction of civilization and life on our planet provide prerequisites for overcoming current tensions, resuming the detente policy, setting issues by way of negotiations.

That is why, considering all this, as well as the broad peace movement in Europe and in the whole world, I believe that peace and collaboration among all the peoples of the world, as well as the reestablishment of cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are possible. However, all states should show a sense of high responsibility to their own peoples and to the cause of mankind in general, work to lessen tension and cut back on weapons. Furthermore, all peoples and realistic forces that wish to live in peace and secure the world its present and, more particularly, its future of peace and quiet, should take intensified actions along this line.

Euromissiles

Romania has always stated most firmly for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in the first place. We have always been against the emplacement of new nuclear missiles in Europe. The siting of U.S. medium-range missiles in some West European countries -- the FRG included -- and the application of the nuclear countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union have worsened the situation even more. We believe nothing can justify the measures taken by either side, we believe that both the location of U.S. nuclear missiles and the application of the Soviet nuclear countermeasures should be halted, all while negotiations between the two superpowers resume to discuss the scrapping of intermediate-range missiles and, eventually, of all nuclear weapons from Europe.

You asked me who should be the first to move. I think the answer is quite simple: The United States as it took a first step when it started deploying its medium-range missiles in Western Europe. And I think this step should be immediately followed by a corresponding step on the other side, which means a halt in both the deployment of U.S. missiles and the application of the Soviet countermeasures, and a passage to negotiations to scrap all these missiles. This I believe will provide the prerequisites for the resumption of the talks in Geneva -- or wherever it will be found suitable -- with a view to saving Europe from a nuclear disaster, to concluding an agreement to meet the interests of the European peoples, of mankind as a whole.

I should like to once again stress that we consider the European countries to have a great responsibility and, therefore, they should take action without waiting for the results of the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Europeans can and must contribute substantially to the ensurance of security, of peace, of the lives of the peoples on our continent.

The Role of Small and Medium-Sized Countries in World Politics

Romania has always stated for an equal participation of small and medium-sized countries -- in the settlement of international issues, in a democratic spirit, which should ensure peace and collaboration, each nation's independence.

We live in a world of states of differing social systems and orders. This will remain a reality for quite some time. That is why we should consider the need for peaceful coexistence, for a strict observance in interstate relations of the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force and mutual advantage. The only way to achieve collaboration is to respect each nation's right to free development, to choose the system it wishes, without any outside interference.

In this spirit, I consider that both Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, in active collaboration with the other states, can contribute to the settlement of the major international issues, to the policy of peace and collaboration.

Romania's Role in the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA

Romania is one of the founding members of the CMEA -- and I must point out that this organisation played and continues to play an important role in the collaboration among the socialist countries, in the economic and social development of each people. As a matter of fact, not long ago, that is in June this year, a summit was held on questions of economic collaboration when highly significant long-term resolutions were adopted until the year 2000 concerning the expansion of collaboration. We are resolved to do our utmost to carry the understandings agreed upon into effect.

Romania is also a founding member of the Warsaw Treaty. I would not speak as enthusiastically about this treaty -- it would have been better if the two military pacts, the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, had never been created. Unfortunately, they are part of the reality of the contemporary world and we must work so as to overcome the stage of military blocs and continuously diminish their role until their concomitant dissolution, Romania's participation in these two organisations does not run counter to national interests and the policy of national independence. On the contrary, we believe that the development of collaboration within the CMEA should contribute to Romania's faster economic and social progress, to the strengthening of the country's independence and sovereignty.

Romania's Stand on Disarmament

Romania takes active part in international activities for general disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in the first place. Our country is a member of the Geneva Disarmament Committee. It set forth numerous proposals both within this committee and at the United Nations in connection with the need for real disarmament, the reduction of military spending, a policy of peace and collaboration. As part of these proposals, Romania requested that both sides should renounce military maneuvers and show of force as it considers that they have no justification and will only enhance tension and mistrust. We have firmly stated for the dismantlement of the military bases in the territories of other states, for the withdrawal of foreign troops to within national frontiers.

In this framework, Romania, consistent with its stance, considers that participation with troops in various military manoeuvres is not needed. We think there are other forms which can prepare collaboration among the armies of friendly countries, without resorting to large-scale military manoevres. We think this holds true in the case of the NATO as well, which should draw conclusions and take a corresponding stand.

Talking of disarmament and confidence we should have the courage to work to enhance confidence among our states as this is the only way providing for the surmounting of the serious situation of the present.

The Non-Aligned Movement, Romania's Relations With Yugoslvaia

Romania has good relations with the nonaligned countries and attends their meetings as an invited guests. Romania also has broad ties with the developing countries and is a member of their group.

As far as our relations with Yugoslavia are concerned, I would not put them in this framework, since they are based on good neighbourliness, on our common socialist system, and their roots are old, even very old, historic: Our people fought together against foreign rule, for independence, and now are working together not only in the Nonaligned Movement, but also for the building of the socialist society and for peace. In our view, the Nonaligned Movement will continue to play a major role in international life precisely at this time of grave tension.

Everything possible ought to be done for an end to divergencies and conflicts inside the movement, for closer solidarity and unity among the nonaligned countries since only in that way can they make an even greater contribution to the policy of disarmament and peace, of building a new international economic order, a world of cooperation and peace.

In this spirit, Romania will continue to promote broad cooperation with these countries and take an active part in the Nonaligned Movement's activities.

The Romanian-Chinese Relations: China's Role in the Contemporary World.

Romania has taken resolute action to develop relations with all the socialist countries, and all communist and worker parties, supporting the idea that divergencies ought to be surmounted and a new unity be achieved on the basis of new principles, of equality, respect for each country and each communist party to draft its own policy in consideration of historical, national and social specificities. I may say that there have been positive results on that line and that these principles have increasingly been recognised and applied in the relations between socialist countries, between communist and worker parties.

This is the background against which continuing relations between the Romanian Communist Party, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Chinese Communist Party, socialist China should be set. I would go further and say that, in that span of time relations between our parties and countries have strongly developed, they have not only successfully gone through a difficult time, but also grown to a very high level. We are determined to do out utmost, and expand these ties, the same way we work to develop our relations with all communist and worker parties, with all the socialist countries, to strengthen their unity and solidarity.

In my opinion, the People's Republic of China played an outstanding role which will become increasingly so in international life. Growing relations between European countries and China can only be a further contribution to finding a way out of the present grave tension, a contribution to the policy of detente disarmament, cooperation and peace among all world nations. No doubt, these relations should be founded on the principles of equality, respect for each people's sovereignty and independence, mutual advantage.

The Relations With Southeastern European Countries

Romania develops wide ties with all the states in the southeast of Europe, with the Balkan countries. I can say that our relations with all these states are good. We support growing bilateral and multilateral cooperation among them, the creation of a zone free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases in the Balkans. Moreover, we also back the idea that similar zones be formed in central and northern Europe as a part of security and cooperation in Europe, a general European area free of nuclear armament or foreign military bases.

In this connection we attach great importance to the current Stockholm conference on confidence-building and disarmament, and we are resolved to do our utmost for its success. I think that it is in the interest of the great powers not to do anything that could deteriorate the situation in the Balkans, but contribute to cooperation and peace in the area. In that way, broad cooperation could be achieved among Balkan countries, and between them and the great powers.

The Nation Today

Big changes occurred in the world after the Second World War. One can virtually speak about the liquidation of the colonial system, of the formation of scores of new, independent states. Romania that had developed into a nation as far back as 1859 won its independence in (?1879) and created the unitary national state in 1918, truly won its independence on August 23 1944, that is forty years ago.

In consideration of the world today, the nation has and will continue to have an important role to play in economic and social development, in the development of civilization, in the peace and detente policy. In this framework, we see big prospects for the Romanian nation which has acquired new characteristics in the construction of socialism, has grown stronger and can develop [words indistinct]. So everything possible ought to be done to fully observe each nation's independence and development, to altogether renounce violations of national sovereignty and independence.

Prospects of the German Nationality in Romania

The Romanian Communist Party has [passage indistinct] -- full equality of rights of all the citizens of Romania, regardless of nationality. In fact, scientific socialism has from the very beginning advocated a world of national and social equality and justice. We have always thought that each citizen of a country should go on living in that country, take action in close unity with all the other citizens to solve the problems in that country, help economic and social growth on the path that the people has chosen.

In this spirit, as soon as it assumed its role as the leading political force of the Romanian people the Romanian Communist Party took resolute steps to liquidate all national inequalities, and certainly, social inequalities too, ensuring full equality of rights of all the citizens of Socialist Romania.

I believe that, for the Romanian citizens of German nationality, Romania is their home too. People who have lived here for 600 years or so can have no other homeland. They are Romanian citizens with full rights and certainly, with obligations. Their present and future are closely linked to the country's general development, to the improvement of the whole people's welfare.

Through its policy Romania has taken action not only to proclaim and achieve the equality of rights in general, but also to develop strongly the forces of production, industry, agriculture, science, education, culture in all parts of the country, and in that way provided real opportunities for a full equality of rights, and for the citizens' broad access to the gains of socialism, of science and culture, of socialist civilization.

We are on a high economic and social development level. We are endorsing a new programme -- that is discussed across the nation before it is approved by the thirteenth congress -- on Socialist Romania's development until 1990 and up the year 2000. During that period Romania will advance materially as well as spiritually to a level comparable with any other developed countries, but socially, in terms of social order, of political rights and liberties its place will be ahead of many West European countries, if the present different systems known in various zones persist. So, there is no reason for which a citizen may wish to emigrate but for his speaking another language. On the contrary, the place of such citizens is here, in Romania. They are Romanian citizens, children of Socialist Romania, and it is here that they should work to build their and their children's future, to build a country of welfare and happiness.

Romanian-West German Economic Relations

Relations between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany have developed extensively after diplomatic ties were established 17 years ago. Unfortunately, economic exchanges have stagnated and even dropped in the past few years. I will not speak of what caused them to take that course. There is no doubt that the world economic crisis may have had a role in it, but it is my opinion that, had both sides made efforts, the slump in economic relations could have been avoided. More than that there could have been a growth, not like in the past, but still a growth, of economic exchanges those years.

We are going to discuss these matters during my visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. I know that also the president, the chancellor and the Government of West Germany plan to discuss what action to take so that cooperation between our two countries may grow in future.

I believe the development of both the Romanian and the West German economy provide opportunities for economic relations, cooperation in production, including internationally, on third markets, to expand more in the future. One thing must be clear, namely that Romania is now an industrial-agrarian country, that it has a modern and robust high-performance industry, so economic relations must be grounded on these new realities.

Next, the West German Government ought to renounce a number of restrictions, of quotas that it set, and take action in the spirit of free trade that it so strongly proclaims.

I wish to say that we attach great importance to broadening cooperation in production, and in that framework, to developing close cooperation between various West German firms and companies, and Romanian enterprises. Negotiations have been under way for several years and -- with a little encouragement and stimulation for West German companies from Bonn -- we could achieve much in a short time.

Investment in Romania

Generally speaking, the Romanian people has developed its economy on its own. In the past twenty years we earmarked more than one third of the national income -- and there were years when the percentage was as high as 35 -- for accumulation, and economic and social growth. We have some joint companies, -- small, unimportant ones, though, as is for instance the company established jointly with a West German firm for reduction gears. We do not plan to ask for foreign investment, therefore West German investment in Romania will not be sought.

Our programme that will be discussed by the thirteenth congress is further based on the Romanian people's own effort. We will continue to allot about 30 per cent of the national income to development in the next five years and probably afterwards. We assume this percentage to be mandatory for countries that are seeking self-reliant development. After all, this is what all states must do if they want to keep the path of progress and abreast of the new revolution in science and technology.

We are interested also in the joint companies format, to the extent West German companies and firms are. Likewise, we are ready to discuss the feasibility of such companies with other states. Romania is itself a party to such joint companies based in various developing countries.

Romania's Economic Position

Nearly two months ago, in my speech to the 40th anniversary of the revolution of national and social liberation, I showed Romania's achievements in economic and social development. Today our country's industrial production is more than one hundred times larger than in 1945. We have built industries that did not exist in the past. We can say that our industry has a high standard, and many respects is more modern than that of some West European countries. We also have a strong research potential, we have workers and engineers whose professional training is high. From this point of view, too, I assess the Romanian industry's standard as high, comparable with that of many developed countries in the world.

Farm output has grown about seven times, the national incomes 32 times, the consumption fund 20 times. We can say, and this is no overstatement, that in an historically short period of time we have made tremendous progress in developing the national economy and raising the people's welfare, materially and spiritually. Romanian exports have also grown at a high rate.

I spoke about the living standard which in no way can compare with that in the past. With every product, consumption -- in terms of quantity, not value -- has grown several times. Meat consumption has more than quadrupled, to take just this one example. This shows also in the average lifespan that has been extented to around 70, an almost 20-year increase.

This does not mean we do not have problems, that everything was easily achieved. We made great efforts, we still have problems, mainly related to the sources of energy and raw materials, but we have taken steps and concentrate on these sectors to develop them more.

The programme we are discussing makes provisions for a more marked intensive growth, improvement of the performance and quality of production, active participation in the resolution in science and technology so that in the nineties and beyond Romania may boast a high development in all sectors. What we have achieved until now is a guarantee that we can make these goals come true.

Certainly, we do not underestimate the economic crisis and the situation in developing countries, the widening gap between rich and poor countries, hence the need for a global approach to these problems, including the developing countries' foreign debt problem, for a considerable cut of interest rates that are an obstacle to world economic growth.

We intend to take resolute action to expand cooperation with the socialist countries, with the developing countries, and with developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of the principles of equality I have already referred to. With this as a basis we believe the programmes we drafted for the years 1990 and 2000 can be implemented.

We have substantially reduced Romania's foreign debt in the past few years. We plan to fully repay it in the early years of the 1986-90 period. I believe this will be done. We decided not to resort to foreign credit, commercial credits included, any more and rely on ourselves in economic development and economic exchanges. That is why trade on a compensation basis is so important to us.

As concerns commercial exchanges, we do not wish to apply for commmercial credits any more because of the excessively high rates which actually make it impossible for them to be regarded as a way promoting international exchanges and relations.

Daily on FRG Interest in Visit

AU151914 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 14 October page 6 carries a 600-word "AGERGRES Dispatch From Bonn" on "the particular interest shown by West German political circles and public opinion in the forthcoming state visit to the FRG by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu." In this respect, the dispatch cites statements by Olaf Feldmann, vice chairman of the parliamentary group for FRG-Romania friendship ties, and Dr Vokmar Kohler, parliamentary secretary of state at the Ministry of Economic Cooperation, expressing appreciation for Romania's proposals aimed at "reducing tension and promoting detente in Europe," and optimism regarding "possibilities to further expand economic cooperation between the two countries."

The dispatch also cites comments along the same lines in such FRG dailies as WESTDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG and SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG.

ANDREI RECEIVES FRG PARLIAMENTARY GROUP 11 OCT

AU112107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/10/1984 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received on Thursday a delegation of the West German group of the Interparliamentary Union, led by Hans Stercken, chairman of the group, now on a visit to Romania.

Questions were tackled related to the development of Romanian-West German ties as well as to the current international situation. The West German parliamentarians also met with Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Soare Receives IPU Group

AU131548 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1502 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/10/1984 -- On October 13 Stan Soare, chairman of the Romanian group in the Interparliamentary Union, and members of the group's steering committee met a delegation of the West-German group in the Interparliamentary Union that are now visiting Romania. The sides exchanged information on the activity carried out by the two groups, highlighting the role parliaments and the parliamentary groups in the two countries can play in view of amplifying the Romanian-West German relations of collaboration in domains of joint interest as well as their contribution to the promotion of a climate of peace and understanding throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU, OPREA RECEIVE FRG COMPANY PRESIDENT

AU121505 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1402 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/10/1984 -- On October 12 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Hartmut Prellwitz, president of the IWKA Company of West Germany, now on a Romanian visit. During the interview that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere the sides approached aspects related to the collaboration between Romanian enterprises and the IWKA of West Germany. Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea participated in the interview.

14TH LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION BEGINS

LD161004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0856 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 16 Oct (TANJUG) -- The 14th LCY Central Committee session opened in Belgrade this morning. The members of the party's supreme forum will examine the implementation of economic policy this year and establish the tasks of the League of Communists in adopting and implementing economic policy for 1985.

New Members Confirmed

AU160943 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Excerpt] At the beginning of the 14th LCY Central Committee session, the members confirmed changes in the Central Committee composition. Dragoljub Petrovic-Rade, Mico Rakic, Veljko Milatovic, and Andrej Verbic were released from Central Committee membership at their own request. In their place, Dusan Ckrebic, Raif Dizdarevic, and Janez Zemljaric were elected. The LCY Central Committee confirmed the candidacy of Vidoje Zarkovic for a Presidium member to replace Veljko Milatovic. The election will be carried out during a break in the session.

The Central Committee members are now listening to the opening speech by Nikola Stojanovic on the implementation of economic policy this year and the tasks of Communists in adopting and implementing next year's economic policy.

Zarkovic Elected to Presidium

LD161053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 16 Oct (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic has been elected by secret ballot as a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in place of Veljko Milatovic, who at his own request has been relieved of his duty as member of the LCY Central Committee and Presidium.

HELICOPTER REPORTED MISSING WITH GENERAL ABOARD

AU152107 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1226 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- On the disappearance of a helicopter of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], the Federal Secretariat for National Defense has given the following explanation:

"A YPA helicopter disappeared during a flight in the Kocevje-Postojna Region on Friday morning, 12 October. The following were in the helicopter on official assignment: Lieutenant General Radislav Klanjscek, retired Colonel Ivan Ron, and Lieutenant Gordan Pekic.

"The search for the missing helicopter is under way."

PRESIDIUM RECEIVES 2,099 PETITIONS, COMPLAINTS

LD151502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- From July 1983 to June 1984 the LCY Central Committee Presidium, its bodies, and individual officials received a total number of 2,099 petitions and complaints; 50 percent of these were submitted on justified grounds. Complaints are often directed against Communists and for this reason party organs should devote more attention to the problems referred to. In this period the number of petitions which contain criticism of the situation in the LC and which express the view that the way in which it is organized and the degree of its efficiency are not in line with the gravity of the economic and overall situation in our society is growing. This was said at a meeting today of the Commission for Petitions, Complaints, and Appeals of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. It was also said that the figure of 2,099 represents a fall of 13 percent compared with the previous period surveyed.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST FORUM MEETS IN CAVTAT

Introductory Polemics

AU121745 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Oct 84 p 3

[J. Radovanovic report]

[Text] Cavtat, 8 Oct -- "The generations that populate this planet today have no moral right to bring into question the survival of future generations. Moveover, they have no moral right to such a high degree of irresponsibility as is entailed by the theoretical possibility of destroying human civilization," Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the council of the international discussion forum "Socialism in the World," said in Cavtat today, opening the 5-day roundtable conference with the topic "Socialism and Peace."

Opening this year's international discussion forum, which has as its topic "The Anatomy of Peace" -- the question of today's civilization and of the future of humanity -- Grlickov called on the participants to ennoble the academic self-possession with engagement, realism, conscientiousness, and creative restlessness.

Over 100 particpants from all parts of the world have rallied at the Cavtat discussion forum this year.

Beginning with his greetings speech, Aleksandar Grlickov provoked that polemic vein that belongs to the good tradition of Cavtat meetings. First, Grlickov himself tried to concisely answer the theses according to which the Marxist theory of revolution itself is the basic cause of violence in the world. Then he pointed to the two prevailing opinions in finding a way to further develop socialism in the world: through war or through social transformation. He asked whether the dilemmas between war and peaceful coexistence is acceptable, only to conclude that "preventing war and ensuring peace depends on the global engagement on the widest scale of broad masses of people, on the general collective international awareness of the danger to peace, which would lead to pressure being exerted by masses of people to which even the most ardent advocates of war would not be able to or dare oppose."

Polemical sparks then flared up at the first session: For instance, one of the questions most frequently posed to Mikhail Ivanovich Basmanov (Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee) was whether the basic and only contradiction of the modern world is in the conflict between capitalism and socialism, as he claims in a report submitted for this meeting. On the other hand, Vladimir Izraelovich Gantman (World Economic and International Relations Institute, Moscow) reproached Anton Bebler (Ljubljana University) for failing in his report to correctly interpret the reactions to Kardelj's "Socialism and Labor" ["Socijalizam I Rad," as published; the reference is evidently to Kardelj's work "Socialism and War", "Socijalizam I Rat" published in 1960, stating that his work was not banned in the USSR in the sixties, nor has it ever been banned there, and that Kardelj has been respected there as a statesman and a Marxist thinker, although one would polemize with him.

In his reply, Bebler presented the whole chronology of the "polemics" with Kardelj in the USSR in the sixties and recalled that he was then called a "renegade, falsifier, and lackey of American imperialism," as well as the fact that Kardelj's work, "Socialism and Labor," is now accessible only to scientific workers in certain libraries in Moscow. He admitted, however, that it is very significant that the Soviet colleagues now speak about Kardelj in a different way.

Henri Lefevre, well-known French Marxist theoretician, publicly denounced the socialist government in France for implementing most consistently the NATO strategy and preparing an offensive army. As he put it, he cannot say this in his own country where a conspiracy of silence covers this subject. The Cavtat gathering continues its work in a good spirit of polemics and dialogue.

Peace Movements Discussed

AU131453 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Oct 84 p 7

[J. Radovanovic and V. Krstanovic report]

[Excerpts] Cavtat, 10 Oct -- On the 3d day of the international forum "Socialism in the World," the general topic of which is "Socialism and Peace," the discussion concerned the key dilemma of the modern world while facing a demented arms race and the unprecedented contest between the big powers: how to achieve world peace.

Moving from theoretical academic and historical-sociological discussions to completely concrete visions of antagonisms in the world today and realistic possibilities of finding a way out, the participants in the debate today -- without abating their polemical ardor and without neglecting their numerous differences -- agreed on one thing: What is necessary is a united struggle for world peace by all peace movements and organizations, regardless of the differing ideological persuasions or the heterogeneity of the social groups they represent.

This idea was expressed most succinctly by Aleksandar Grlickov, who advocated the creation of a front of peace-loving progressive forces in the world, in whose ranks various movements, individuals, parties, aligned and nonaligned states, and all those who believe in the future of mankind could gather, regardless of ideological, religious, or other differences.

Actual Force

Saying that he does not agree with a certain underestimation of the forces and opportunities of the peace movements, although speaking without illusion about the real political relations in the world, Grlickov said that the peace movements and the forces of the left now constitute an actual force, despite all the ideological currents opposed to each other, which he called "family problems," But world peace, Grlickov said, is not a family problem of nonalignment, or of the left, or of peace movements. The capacity of all these forces, if mutual political communications were established, lies in the strength of their pressure on the big powers.

John Collins (New York) spoke about the development of the peace movement in the United States and the unused potential of the religious communities in the struggle for peace, while Vladimir Gantsman (Moscow) advocated a new way of thinking in the nuclear age, a new way for the struggle for peace in the eighties, stressing that the socialist forces are now the only ones in the world capable of solving the question of an attitude toward war without compromise.

Among those taking part in the discussion today were also Dusan Dragosavac, who explained the official Yugoslav positions on the struggle for peace and socialism, and Bogdan Osolnik, who spoke about the exceptional importance of the struggle for new international economic and information orders.

Grlickov Speaks; Forum Ends

LD122344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Cavtat, 12 Oct (TANJUG) -- The ninth international discussion forum "Socialism in the World" ended in Cavtat today. About 100 foreign theoreticians of Marxist and socialist thought and 60 Yugoslav theoreticians discussed the subject "Socialism and Peace" during the last 5 days.

New peace movements, their structure, rallying methods, and the goals and essence of their struggle were thoroughly examined in Cavtat. Some of the initial dilemmas concerning the possibility of a joint struggle of the new peace movements and classic workers' parties were soon eliminated when the conclusion was adopted that workers' parties should give up their desire to patronize their movements and accept them as equal subjects in a joint struggle.

In his closing speech Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the discussion forum's council, expressed his conviction that the 5-day discussion had brought closer together all those present, particularly in their attitude that peace and the struggle for peace are the basic prerequisites of life on earth. He particularly emphasized the encouraging fact that nonalignment, as a real alternative, is increasingly gaining ground inside those spheres and concepts which earlier were strictly connected with the blocs and that peace movements and left-oriented forces in Western Europe are becoming committed to it.

During the last 5 days we have intensively lived through the dangers of war and searched for its causes, Grlickov said adding that the conclusion had been reached here that precisely those forces which strive for political, economic, and ideological domination are behind it all. "We have all become aware of the fact, he continued, that despite great dangers of war there still exist real and objective conditions for a new epoch of world peace."

Grlickov also said that the participants in the roundtable unanimously agreed that socialism and peace had become two inseparable concepts. He stressed that the dilemma -- socialism or barbarianism -- originating from the time of Marx, is nowadays more typical and fateful than ever before. He concluded that the historical process of socialism, which is in progress, requires peace, the opening of wider scopes for its implementation and consolidation, as well as joint efforts of all peace-loving and socialist forces in the world.

MOSCOW MIDEAST POLICY MUST HEED SYRIAN VIEWS

LD152256 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Slavko Stanic, TANJUG Moscow correspondent, reports that attention during Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's talks with the Soviet leaders will focus on the new Soviet Middle East diplomatic action:

Syrian leader Hafiz al-Asad is the guest of the Soviet state and party leader Konstantin Chernenko. The talks he will have in the Kremlin will show to what extend the stands of Moscow and Damascus are identical in their assessment of the latest Mideast events. They will empasize the new Soviet Mideast diplomatic initiative, which reveals Moscow's plans to place itself above the internal inter-Arab conflicts: Gromyko met with Yasir 'Arafat in Berlin; Jordanian parliamentarians were official Soviet guests; the arrival of Jordanian King Husayn is expected here in Moscow; and the Soviet press has eschewed criticizing the normalization of relations between Jordan and Egypt.

In this context official Moscow is not forgetting the important and decisive role which Al-Asad's Syria is playing in the struggle against U.S. and Israeli aggression and the policy of the so-called separate agreements, the aim of which is to prevent the renewal of the former Soviet positions in the Middle East. Al-Asad is a proven friend of the USSR for which reason Moscow has so far refused to intervene directly in the conflicts in the Fatah organization although the extremist demands of 'Arafat's opponents -- behind whom Syria stands -- do not tally with Moscow's Middle East political platform. This is why the epilogue of Al-Asad's talks in the Kremlin can have a bearing on the further course of the Soviet Mideast diplomatic offensive because the USSR, although it would like to stand aloof of inter-Arab conflicts, must take the views, stands, and interests of Syria, its most reliable ally in the Middle East, into account.

FEC REVIEWS DIZDAREVIC REPORT ON UN SESSION

LD152232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council [FEC] held a session chaired by Milka Planinc, during which Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, submitted a report on the work of the Yugoslav delegation at the UN General Assembly session, at the nonaligned ministerial meeting, in the work of the Group-77, and on its participation in the work of the Palestine Committee of eight nonaligned countries. Raif Dizdarevic also told the FEC about his meetings with foreign ministers who participated in the UN General Assembly and also on the Yugoslav delegation's activity.

The assessment was made that in the UN debate the importance of negotiations was again stressed on halting the arms race and on the need to continue the dialogue concerning this matter, primarily within the UN framework. It was emphasized in this context that world peace was not divisible and that all countries must participate in solving today's world problems.

However, it was also stressed that the superpowers have a great responsibility for world peace and for halting the arms race and that in this context it is indispensable to renew the dialogue between them.

During the general debate at the UN session considerable attention was also paid to international economic relations, to the position of developing countries, and to the problem of debt repayment. It was stressed that debt repayment was not a matter just for the debtors but for the creditors as well because a halt in development in the debtor countries has an essential impact on the international economic policy and therefore, also on economic activities in the developed countries. This is why the problem of debt repayment by the developing countries must be jointly resolved.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, told the FEC especially of the activity of the nonaligned countries during the ministerial conference which, in the FEC's assessment represents a further contribution to making the Nonaligned Movement more active in the solution of international economic and political issues.

During his stay in New York, at the 39th UN General Assembly session, the federal secretary of foreign affairs had about 60 meetings with other foreign ministers with whom he discussed topical international questions as well as bilateral relations between the SFRY and their countries.

The FEC made a positive evaluation of the present activity of the Yugoslav delegation at the 39th UN General Assembly and approved its work and provided guidelines to the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs for its further activity.

Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary of finance, and Radovan Makic, governor of the Yugoslav National Bank, submitted a report to the FEC about the work of the Yugoslav delegation at this year's meeting of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the IMF as well as on the meetings they had with finance ministers and national bank governors. The FEC approved the activity of the Yugoslav delegation at these meetings.

MACEDONIAN LC CC ON POOLING LABOR, RESOURCES

LD131038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Skopje, 12 Oct (TANJUG) -- The discrepancy between constitutional and legal norms and the ideopolitical orientations in the development of income-based relations and existing practice leads to direct decisionmaking by workers on the conditions and results of their work lagging behind. The frequent isolationism of the associating process within local and municipal frameworks calls into question the interests of associated labor. These are the highlights of the introductory speech and of the debate at today's session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee which, with Milan Pancevski in the chair, was devoted to the topical ideopolitical issues of implementing the process of pooling labor and resources.

Milorad Antevski, executive secretary of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, spoke about the implementation of the process of labor association. Workers are still in some places merely formal voters on the decisions prepared beforehand on integration processes and they have no clear picture about the prospects of their organization within the framework of composite systems. In some cases this leads to lack of understanding, reactions, and even to the emergence of conflicts. for example, in Idnina in Kratovo.

The LC has not committed itself sufficiently to overcoming various forms of resistance and incomprehension, and some LC organizations have even been the exponents of one-sided, group-property, and short-term interests in organizations of associated labor and in municipalities, Antevski stressed. In fact, the LC and other subjective forces have in the past been more preoccupied with resolving numerous problems of current activity and less with settling internal socioeconomic relations and intensifying pooling of labor and resources on this basis.

Milan Pancevski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, taking part in the debate, noted that the present situation in the sphere of pooling labor and resources in Macedonia was marked by small, autarchic, and fairly isolationist work organizations as well as by a small number of composite organizations. On the other hand, Pancevski added, even in the larger pooling ventures, the process is fairly formalized. As an example, he quoted the relations in composite organizations of associated labor which had been placed on fairly unsteady foundations, often as a result of unclarified economic, production, development, cadre, and other relations. In some older large organizations, which formally grew into composite ones, old relations, the siphoning off of the income and its centralist distribution, and underdeveloped self-managing relations have been retained.

Speaking about integration in broader Yugoslav dimensions, Pancevski stressed that isolationism leads to the phenomena of economic egoism and nationalism, while, on the other hand, nationalistic consciousness and ideology exert a powerful press on isolationism within republican frameworks. The tendencies of etatization of relations in republics and provinces, in the same vein, lead almost inevitably to a blocking of the unified Yugoslav market and to halting the broader processes of pooling labor and resources on income-based foundations.

Due to the length of the debate, the Macedonian LC Central Committee decided that the implementation of the Central Committee conclusions on combating economic crime and other nagative phenomena which threaten social property be discussed at a separate session.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES -- Belgrade -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Filip Matic, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Republic of Argentina before the latter's departure for his new post. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Oct 84 p 7 AU] Belgrade -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday received credentials from Sorsoh Ibrahim Coteh, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Sierra Leone to the SFRY. President Djuranovic afterwards met with the ambassador for a friendly conversation. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Oct 84 p 6 AU] Belgrade -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday received credentials from Abdelah Fedal [name as published], newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the SFRY. President Djuranovic afterwards had a friendly converstion with Ambassador Fedal. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29-30 Sep 84 p 7 AU] Belgrade -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received credentials from Apolinaire Andriatsiafajato, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the SFRY, in the Palace of the Federation yesterday. Afterwards Djuranovic had a friendly talk with the ambassador. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Oct 84 p 6 AU]